FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 16 *23 January 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Hopes for Senate 'Commonsense' Over SALT-II Expressed AA 1
[Soldatov in IZVESTIYA 19 Jan]

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

Proceedings at Moscow CEMA Executive Committee Meeting CC 1
Bulgaria's Industrial Development, CEMA's Role Noted CC 2
[Artemov]

GENERAL

U.S., USSR Approaches to Iran, Other Countries Compared A 1
[Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA 20 Jan]
PRAVDA Assails UNSC Debate on Cambodia, Hits PRC Posture A 3
[17 Jan]
Yugoslav Delegates Criticized A 5
[Petrusenko in IZVESTIYA 18 Jan]
Soviet UN Envoy Cites 'Blatant' Israeli Aggression in Lebanon A 6
[Lyapin]
Deadlock in Tokyo Round of GATT Talks Reported A 7
[Lopatin]
Conference of Asian Trade Ministers Ends in Colombo A 7
Benefits, Problems of International Scientific Ties Reviewed A 8
[Gvishiani in IZVESTIYA 18 Jan]

UNITED STATES

'Military-Industrial Complex' Given Priority in 1980 Budget B 1
Social Programs Eliminated [Soltan] B 1
Anti-Sovietism Forms Basis of Growing U.S.-PRC Ties B 2
[PRAVDA 19 Jan]
CIA, Government 'Bury' Facts of Uranium Supply to Israel B 3
U.S. Trial Reveals Ties Between CIA, Chilean Secret Police B 4
Carter Presents 'False Thesis' on Soviet Interference Abroad B 4

CHINA

XINHUA's 'Anti-Soviet Propaganda' on Brezhnev Interview Hit C 1
[Mulatov]
PRC's Southeast Asia Strategy Similar to Domino Theory C 1
African Leaders 'Disappointed' With Li Xiannian Visit C 2
Debate Over Mao Continues in Beijing Wallposters C 3
[Malin]

EAST EUROPE

Moscow Confirms Romanian Foreign Minister To Visit USSR D 1
CPCZ Decides To Exchange Party Cards This Year D 1
[Biryukov in PRAVDA 15 Jan]
TASS Reports Cuban-Yugoslav Talks in Belgrade D 1

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

LE MONDE Fabrications Neither 'Justifiable Nor Understandable' E 1
[Ponomarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Jan]
Gromyko Comments on Spanish Foreign Minister's Visit E 2
Gromyko Leaves Moscow for Official Visit to Italy E 2
Arrives in Rome E 2
Arrival Statement E 3
USSR-Italian Ties Assessed E 3
[Prostakov]
Moscow Comments on Meeting E 4
[Gratisianov]
Sakharov Cites Wehner Article on Need for Disarmament Steps E 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet Media Continue To Comment on Situation in Iran F 1
'Long Road To Be Travelled' [Pavlov in PRAVDA 20 Jan] F 1
U.S. Role in Iran [Ardatovskiy] F 3
U.S. Interference F 7
Western Views of Events F 8
Tehrani Resignation, Revolutionary Council F 8
SAVAK, 'Mercenary' Activity F 9
Atherton's Visit, U.S. Moves in Middle East [Timoshkin] F 9
Iran Situation Forcing U.S. Move on Mideast Talks [Khokhlov] F 10
As-Sadat's Allegation of Soviet Threat in Mideast Scored F 10
[Kulik]
Arab People's Congress Statement Scores As-Sadat Policies F 11
Beirut Demonstration Against Shah's Regime Reported F 11
Algeria's Yahiaoui Says Army Will Guarantee Revolution F 12
[Andreyev]

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Moscow Radio Comments on Western Plans for Cyprus G 1
TASS Reports Turkish Defense Minister's Resignation G 1
Ryabov, Zagladin Meet AKEL Delegation on Moscow Arrival G 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. Enlisting PRC Aid in Imposing Rhodesia Settlement H 1
[Pilyatskin in IZVESTIYA 17 Jan]
Capitalism Hindering Southern African Independence H 2
[Kholkhlov in IZVESTIYA]
Mercenaries in Rhodesia Part of NATO 'Secret Plan' H 3

SOUTH ASIA

Indian Economic Development, West's, PRC's 'Attacks' Viewed J 1
[IZVESTIYA]
Afghan Minister Praises Ties With USSR at Friendship Rally J 1
[PRAVDA 15 Jan]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Demichev Meets Cuba's Hart on Arrival in Moscow N 1
Demichev, Hart Hold Talks N 1
Future Brazilian President Names Cabinet, Announces Program N 1
Latin American Economic Conference Results Cited N 1
Statesmen Sign Human Rights Appeal to Democratic Forces N 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Press Reports Personnel Changes in Turkmenistan R 1
Ashkhabad Gorkom R 1
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 4 Jan]
Maryyskiy Obkom R 1
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 12 Jan]
Press Reports Personnel Changes in Moldavia R 1
CP Central Committee Plenum R 1
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 27 Dec]
Media Reports Personnel Changes in Leningrad R 2
Gorkom Plenum R 2
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 7 Jan]
Romanov Reelected R 3
Tatarskaya Oblast Views Economic, Ideological Work R 3
[Poltoranin, Sabirov in PRAVDA 23 Jan]
Briefs: Kustanayskiy Obkom Composition; Young Writers Conference; Medical Aid Funds R 5

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Party, Government Resolution on Spring Agricultural Tasks T 1
[PRAVDA 13 Jan]

HOPES FOR SENATE 'COMMONSENSE' OVER SALT-II EXPRESSED

LD221307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Commonsense Against the 'Hawks'"]

[Text] New York--The fewer unresolved problems that remain at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the reduction of strategic offensive arms, the greater the interest generated by the future agreement in the United States. The U.S. public is already pondering the future significance of a SALT-II agreement for preventing a third world war and for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations.

This interest is logical and has long been in evidence. But it has now assumed a particularly topical form. This is connected primarily with the consequences of continuing the nuclear arms race, consequences which are becoming increasingly obvious to every unprejudiced person. Reports about missiles which are already available and others which are being developed, and reports about increases in military appropriations are making sober people ask the question: Where might all this lead?

On the other hand, this interest and a desire to gain an understanding of the essence of the matter are the distinct public reaction to the campaign against a SALT-II agreement that the rightwing circles have long been waging. It is now being admitted that these circles have succeeded in holding up for 2 years agreement on one of the most cardinal issues of the present time. Ultimately realism has been displayed and as a result, the Soviet-U.S. talks, according to reports by both sides, are at the concluding stage.

On the whole this has generated a favorable response in the United States. The expected conclusion of a SALT-II agreement is being spoken and written about as an important political event which will be of exceptionally great significance for strengthening international security and for stabilizing relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

One of the consequences of the imminent ending of the difficult negotiations will be the stepping up of the activity of public groups advocating rapid ratification of the SALT-II agreement in the U.S. Senate. These groups are now more active than ever before. Previously they used to devote themselves mainly to answering the fictions of the rightwing circles which opposed and even now still oppose an agreement, occupying a basically defensive position. Now they are setting themselves the task of explaining to the broadest sections of the population the significance of this accord for U.S. security and the well-being and very existence of each individual American.

In many regions of the country conferences are being held more and more frequently to discuss the most diverse questions connected with the future accord and with such problems as arms reductions in general and the reduction of appropriations for military purposes. A conference of this kind was recently held in New York and somewhat earlier two discussions took place in Washington. Representatives of the most diverse circles, including those who object to the agreement, took part.

This work is far from easy. Encountering daily alarming and immediate worries--inflation and the threat of unemployment--many Americans are inclined to treat the threat of a nuclear conflict merely as a very remote possibility and as something totally abstract. In the atmosphere of the anti-Soviet campaign of intimidating people with mythical threats "from the Russian side," there is also a tendency to agree to a further increase in expenditure on nuclear weapons production.

Moreover, views are being persistently cultivated in the United States that nuclear missiles are merely a "political weapon" which is scarcely likely ever to be used by the U.S. side. In this connection an article published not so long ago in the New York TIMES by retired Admiral Eugene Larocque, director of the Defense Information Center in Washington, is of interest. He writes that the United States has plans and means for waging a nuclear war. If we want to survive on this planet the arms race must be slowed down and halted and the reverse process started.

Admiral Larocque's competent testimony and his appeal to Americans for reason is just one of many appeals by public figures and organizations currently advocating nuclear disarmament. The number of supporters of these organizations and their prestige are growing This is also being promoted by the fact that representatives of the administration have frequently been invited just recently to the forums they are organizing, and these persons are explaining issues connected with a SALT-II agreement.

But it is impossible not to mention something else too: The increasing activity in the United States of forces opposing agreement and the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. The nucleus of these forces consists of a substantial section of the military-industrial complex, which fears for its profits; former military men whose views were shaped in the cold war years and who continue to think in old fashioned terms; and various "special interest groups." The circles connected with the military-industrial complex, the Washington POST writes, assert that the Russians have achieved superiority over the United States in conventional and nuclear weapons. The SALT talks are being called a trap. With the help of these and other equally experienced consultants, the "hawks" are creating at local level special committees whose task is to combat a SALT-II agreement. A representative of the American Conservative Alliance recently reported proudly to representatives of the press that 60 such organizations have already been set up in the United States. They have to "influence" senators by various means when the latter discuss the agreement. An organized stream of letters addressed to senators, telephone calls to influential people in Washington, articles in the mass media--all these and other tried and tested means of pressure will undoubtedly be brought into play during the Senate discussion of a Soviet-U.S. SALT-II agreement.

What are the opponents of an agreement seeking and what are they counting on? Above all they are reluctant to recognize the principle of equal security for the sides. During the Senate discussion of a future agreement, which must be ratified by a two-thirds majority, the rightwingers intend to secure the introduction into the agreed text of amendments which would give the United States onesided advantages.

They want something else too. They want to secure from the administration a firm commitment to continue rapid development of nuclear missiles even after the conclusion of a SALT-II agreement. Only a measure like this, they assert, and not an agreement with the Soviet Union will insure the security of the United States.

Recent public opinion pools show that a substantial majority of Americans support a SALT-II agreement. According to the results of a poll conducted by AP and the ABC television company, 75 percent of those questioned were in favor of concluding an agreement, and 17 percent were opposed. Moreover, a similar ratio of those "for" and those "against" was revealed by polls conducted by Harris and the New York TIMES together with the CBS television company. These results are significant. They attest to the commonsense of Americans and to their desire not to subject themselves and others to danger.

It is to be hoped that commonsense will also be displayed by those on whom the fate of the agreement will depend in the Senate.

PROCEEDINGS AT MOSCOW CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

ID191736 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 19 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, January 19, TASS -- A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council Assistance was held in Moscow on January 16-18. Taking part in it were representatives of the member-states in the Executive Committee, deputy heads of government of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Czechoslovakia, and also a representative of Yugoslavia, it is officially reported here.

In connection with the 30th anniversary of the council it was noted that this jubilee constituted "an important event in the life of the socialist community of CMEA member-states."

The main attention at the meeting was devoted to the organisation of efforts to carry out the provisions of the long-term special-purpose cooperation programs. The meeting discussed the progress made in the drawing up of draft agreements for the implementation of the programs' most important priority measures in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and food industry, mechanical-engineering, production of manufactured consumer goods, development of transport services. Thus, the meeting participants discussed the draft agreements on cooperation in the joint construction by the interested CMEA nations of the Khmelnitskaya atomic power plant in the territory of the USSR, and also of the 750-kilovolt power transmission line from the Khmelnitskaya atomic power plant in the USSR to Rzeszow in the Polish People's Republic.

In the course of the meeting the CMEA member-states concerned signed a general agreement on cooperation to step up geological prospecting in Cuba.

A report was heard on the completion and commissioning of the first section of the trunk gas-pipeline from Orenburg to the western border of the USSR. The meeting participants received with satisfaction the message of greetings addressed to all the participants of the construction project from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Executive Committee noted that the creation of this major gas transporting system was an example of the practical implementation of the complex program for the further deepening and streamlining of cooperation and development of socialist economic integration.

The meeting discussed questions of developing cooperation and rendering assistance to Vietnam in the restoration of its national economy and building of the material-technical basis of socialism.

The meeting heard an information on the results of the negotiations between the delegations of CMEA and EEC.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and constructive cooperation.

BULGARIA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, CEMA'S ROLE NOTED

LD191804Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 19, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Artemov writes:

It is reported from Sofia that Bulgaria, the country with a population of nine million, rated last year 19th in the world for export of machinery. This fact seems surprising for the reason that on the eve of World War Two and in the first years after the war Bulgaria had to buy abroad even cast iron shutters for ovens in peasant homes.

Now Bulgaria sells to dozens of countries storage-battery cars and typewriters, electronic computing machines, hoisting and transport equipment and many other things. This small Balkan country now sells to the USSR alone products of its industry to the sum of over one billion roubles, or approximately 1.5 billion U.S. dollars.

It should be recalled that back in 1950 Bulgaria's per capita output of steel was less than one kilogram, it generated per capita 110 kilowatt-hours of electricity, produced five kilograms of sugar and 27 kilograms of meat. And now it produces per capita 300 kilograms of steel, 3,500 kilowatt-hours of electricity about 45 kilograms of sugar and over 70 kilograms of meat. The volume of Bulgaria's entire industrial output rose 20 times from 1950 to 1977, nearly six times more than in industrialized Western countries.

It should be noted that the economy of other CMEA countries that lagged behind in the past, such as the Mongolian People's Republic, was developing about as dynamically.

What can explain such a rapid development? Above all, such factors as planning of socialist economy that knows of no crises, and diligence and talent of the peoples that played the important role.

But, as leaders of these countries stressed, there exists another important factor--the CMEA, the unique community of socialist countries that is observing now its 30th anniversary.

In the CMEA framework, the more developed countries gave scientific, technological and other assistance to the less developed countries which resulted in the evening out of their overall economic level. The implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, mutual cooperation and specialization of production has a great effect on all the CMEA member-countries. This was stressed again by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech during his recent stay in Bulgaria.

Special place in the plans of fraternal countries, CMEA members, is now held by assistance and promotion of speedy growth of the economy of Vietnam, Cuba, and also of Mongolia which has not yet reached the same level as that of more developed countries of the socialist community.

U.S., USSR APPROACHES TO IRAN, OTHER COUNTRIES COMPARED

LD221401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by IZVESTIYA "political observer" V. Kudryavtsev: "A Decrepit Arsenal"]

[Text] Western bourgeois propaganda has long used anti-Sovietism as a weapon, chiefly to intimidate other countries, especially the developing countries of Asia and Africa, with the nonexistent "Soviet threat." Whatever acute international event is being discussed, the notorious "Soviet threat" appears on the scene as if conjured up by the Western powers' magic propaganda wand. They try to use it as a smokescreen to conceal the imperialist powers' real role in particular events and to divert public attention to the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. This can reach the height of absurdity.

It turns out that the Soviet Union is to "blame" for the events in Kampuchea, although everybody is aware of the sinister role which the Beijing [Peking] hegemonists, who are becoming the U.S. ruling circles' best friends; are playing in these events. Reports occasionally appear about the Soviet Union's "actions" in southern Africa, particularly its participation in the guerrilla struggle in Rhodesia. Iran has now become the focus of attention. The Washington POST, for example, writes that the anti-Americanism which is becoming increasingly apparent in demonstrations by the Iranian people is being incited chiefly by the Soviet press and radio. In fact, the Soviet press and radio are merely transmitting information on the events, often drawn from American sources.

The absurdity of this accusation is illustrated by an article in the New York TIMES. Americans, the article says, can ask their administration and themselves a number of unpleasant questions, in particular: "What reason had we for thinking, until very recently, that the shah had the support of his people? How were we able to make all American interests dependent on his absolute power?" The paper goes on to write about the current regime in Iran: "In one sense we created it; we overthrew the constitutional government with the aid of a coup organized by the CIA; we put it in power, trained its secret police and helped it to create an economic and political structure. And having done all this, the U.S. attitude to the shah was that he and Iran had the same goals. As if there were no other realities in that vast and complex country." In light of this, one can recommend that the Washington POST act in accordance with the moral of fable-writer I.A. Krylov: Instead of going to the trouble of counting gossips, isn't it better to take a look at yourself, you gossip?...

And it is the same everywhere. Let us turn to southern Africa. In Rhodesia, the United States and Britain are doing their best to strengthen racist Ian Smith's "internal settlement" as a result of which the collaborators among the African leaders--Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau--agreed to a so-called "transitional government." It is clearly failing since it does not express the will of the people of Zimbabwe whose acknowledged leader isthe Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. As with Iran, the patrons of this neocolonialist venture are extremely dissatisfied with the situation, or rather with what they have created themselves. Then there is the Soviet Union, which the imperialist press is also accusing of exacerbating the situation in Africa, particularly in southern Africa.

Imperialist circle believe that cries about the "Soviet threat" are very useful in concealing their expansionist plans.

But, in fact, they have the opposite effect. These references save them, as it were, from analyzing the situation in various parts of the world, since they can use the "Soviet threat" to explain events or the exacerbation of a situation. Some American and other propagandists use the "Soviet threat" bugbear to scare Afro-Asian countries and drive a wedge between them and the Soviet Union. Many of these propagandists are so involved in their anti-Sovietism that they are unable to see the real situation and they draw conclusions that inevitably lead to failures, as in Iran. It is no accident that many Western politicians and journalists "accuse" the Soviet Union of everything connected with progressive undertakings in the developing countries. They fail to see the historically objective nature of the processes taking place in countries which have recently freed themselves from the colonial or semicolonial yoke.

The United States has become accustomed in regarding other countries from a purely utilitarian viewpoint: Is it possible to get any political or economic profit out of them or not. But reality clearly shows that, apart from particular leaders who are prepared to join the imperialist powers or who let themsleves be deceived by "Soviet threat" propaganda, there are peoples with a complex social life, with traditions, history, an internal struggle and so forth. When it becomes impossible to ignore this, the Soviet Union is blamed for the "discovery."

Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security assitant, made a speech on the New Year's Eve. He talked about "positive U.S. participation in the formation of the rapidly changing world in such a way that it corresponds to our interests and to our values." Not a word about the interests of other countries and peoples. What if they do not acknowledge American interests and what if they have their own values which they do not want to exchange for American values? Brzezinski regreted that the United States "has been unable to exercise more effective control over the world economy." What if other countries and people do not want this effective control by the United States?

There is yet another very odd definition: "In strategic terms--both economically and politically--Iran is an important link in the collective Western economic and political system." Does this mean that Iran, with its thousands of years of history, traditions, needs and aspirations, has no significance in itself? The U.S. ruling circles completely disregard all of this. In fact they treat an entire continent--Africa--as an "extension of the U.S. economy." But when it happens that, against the will of the U.S. ruling circles, other countries and peoples exist with their own interests (this they discover only at times of social upheavals), they drag out the "Soviet threat" and "Soviet interference."

The author of this propaganda delirium fail to notice that they are unwillingly identifying the Soviet Union with all progressive changes in the world. In this way, through their propaganda, they are acting as defenders and supporters of everything old and obsolescent, everything that prevents the peoples from proceeding along their historical path. Surely the downright reactionary U.S. position has been revealed by the tumultuous Iranian events, whereas the Soviet Union is occupying its characteristic position of noninterference in the Iranian people's affairs in the perfectly reasonable belief that the Iranian people themselves are best able to judge their present and their future.

Clearly this will happen everywhere, since no cunning neocolonialist policy that conceals an essentially cruel, antipopular position will be able to halt objective historical processes whose moving force is the people and not those on whom imperialism, which has nothing but naked violence in its arsenal, puts its money.

At the same time, Soviet foreign policy, particularly in relation to the developing countries, consistently takes into account objective historical processes and helps peoples to take a confident step onto the path of freedom and independence. The Soviet Union constructs its policy in accordance with the interests of its partners on the basis of complete equality, mutual advantage, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs and observance of territorial integrity. It proceeds on the basis of the sides' mutual interests and not its own one-sided benefit.

In this connection, it is appropriate to recall what Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress: "Our party supports and will continue to support peoples who are fighting for their freedom. The Soviet Union seeks no benefits for itself, it is not after concessions, it is not seeking political supremacy nor is it trying to obtain military bases. We act according to our revolutionary conscience, our communist beliefs." The USSR's policy is enshrined in legislative form. One aim of our foreign policy, the USSR Constitution says, is to support the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress.

The malicious slanderous propaganda about the "Soviet threat" rebounds on its authors. History cannot be deceived, it cannot be duped. This is indicated by the events taking place in the world before our very eyes.

PRAVDA ASSAILS UNSC DEBATE ON CAMBODIA, HITS PRC POSTURE

LD221639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Supporting Kampuchea's People"]

[Text] New York, 16 January--THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING CONVENED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SLANDEROUS FABRICATIONS REGARDING EVENTS IN KAMPUCHEA BY THE RINGLEADERS OF THE POL POT-IENG SARY CLIQUE, NOW OVERTHROWN BY THAT COUNTRY'S PEOPLE, HAS COMPLETED WORK HERE.

The representatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries who participated in the debate resolutely rejected the provocative attempts to prompt the Security Council to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs in defiance of the UN Charter and the genuine interests of the Kampuchean people. They unambiguously pointed out that the unsavory aim behind debating this issue was to camouflage the crimes of the Pol-Pot Ieng Sary regime.

The socialist states' delegates also pointed out clearly and lucidly that there were no grounds for considering this farfetched issue since the criminal Pol Pot clique, which kept itself in power through bloody terror and external support, collapsed as a result of a national uprising. A legitimate government has been created in Kampuchea--the People's Revolutionary Council, which enjoys the people's total support and has received broad international recognition. Thus, the Kampuchean people have taken their destiny into their own hands and any attempts to prevent them from doing this contradict the fundamental principles of the UN Charter.

AS THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' DELEGATES RIGHTLY NOTED, THE SECURITY COUNCIL, HAVING REFUSED TO GRANT A HEARING TO THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE'S ONLY LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVES, WAS NATURALLY UNABLE TO ADOPT AN OBJECTIVE DECISION WHICH DOES NOT DISTORT THE PRESENT SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA. MOREOVER, THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S DISCUSSION OF THIS ISSUE WITHOUT THE PARTICIPATION OF THE ONLY LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVE OF KAMPUCHEA WAS INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THAT SOVEREIGN STATE. [paragraph continues]

IN ORDER TO PROTECT KAMPUCHEA FROM THE POSSIBILITY OF IMPERIALIST AND HEGEMONIST INTERFERENCE IN ITS INTERNAL AFFAIRS, THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH IS A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, VOTED AGAINST A DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THIS KIND SUBMITTED BY CERTAIN DELEGATIONS. THE RESOLUTION WAS NOT ADOPTED.

The draft resolution, which was filled with malicious attacks on Socialist Vietnam submitted by the Chinese delegation, was not even voted upon since Beijing [Peking] realized that it would not be supported by Security Council members profoundly concerned with the tension which persists in Southeast Asia as a result of the Beijing leader's great-power and expansionist policies.

In delivering his concluding speech, O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, declared that the Kampuchean people's victory in their struggle against the bloody dictatorship ushers in a new era in Kampuchea's history, the era of genuinely independent and free development.

The Kampuchean people have now started implementing the program to build a peaceful, independent, nonalined state proclaimed by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. The victory of Kampuchea's national patriotic forces opens favorable prospects for strengthening peace in the Indochina Peninsula in accordance with the national aspirations of that region's peoples and without external interference.

"The inhuman policy of the criminal Pol Pot regime aroused indignation and protests throughout the world," B. Dashtseren, Mongolian permanent representative at the United Nations, declared. H. Jaroszek, Polish permanent representative at the United Nations, stressed that "Kampuchea's people have passed final sentence on the criminal clique." For decades, the imperialists and neocolonialists have pursued a "divide and rule" policy in Southeast Asia, setting the peoples against each other, Ha Van Lau, Vietnamese permanent representative at the United Nations, pointed out.

THE SPEECHES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF MANY COUNTRIES EXPOSED THE CHINESE LEADERSHIP'S GREAT-POWER, HEGEMONIST, EXPANSIONIST POLICY WHICH IS DANGEROUS TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE. THEY DEMONSTRATED CONCLUSIVELY THAT THE POL POT CLIQUE WHICH HAS BEEN OVERTHROWN BY THE PEOPLE WAS MERELY A PUPPET OF THE BEIJING LEADERS.

As UN circles point out, the reason why the Chinese delegation was so zealous in defending the antipopular Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime is now becoming increasingly clear. The setup which existed in Kampuchea was essentially an export of the Chinese "Cultural Revolution." Kampuchea's people have now ended this "experiment," paving the way for democracy, peace and genuine independence for the country.

Nor have UN circles failed to notice the covert activities of the Yugoslav representatives, who essentially defended the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which the Kampuchean people have thrown onto the garbage heap of history.

It has been learned here that Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council for Foreign Affairs, has sent the chairman of the UN Security Council a telegram stating: "The People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea states once again that it is Kampuchea's only legitimate representative in international affairs, in the United Nations, in the nonalinement movement and also in other international organizations. It resolutely rejects attempts by any other person to speak on Kampuchea's behalf. Any discussion of the Kampuchea issue in which the opinion of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is not considered is an infringement of Kampuchea's sovereignty and interference in its internal affairs, and also runs counter to the UN Charter."

Yugoslav Delegates Criticized

LD221053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Petrusenko article: "A New Page in Kampuchea's History"]

[Text] A bright new page has been inscribed in the history of the world liberation struggle. Throwing off the odious fetters of tyranny, the people of Kampuchea have proved their unshakable determination to be master in their own home and to make that home peaceful, independent and prosperous, living in friendship with neighbors and with all peoples.

The victory secured by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) is doubly precious to them because it marks the end of the most tragic period in their history. For more than 3 years, incomparable terror reigned in that small Southeast Asian country. Eyewitnesses--American, French and other journalists--painted chilling pictures of violence against completely innocent civilians and small children. People were shot and beaten to death. Outrages continued against the dead: The throats of dead children and adolescents were cut, bodies were dismembered, and so forth. A favorite entertainment for Pol Pot--one of the heads of the fascist regime--was to bury his victims alive, the New York TIMES reports.

The Phnom Penh regime carried out its black deeds with the blessing and under the patronage of the Beijing [Peking] rulers. The Kampuchean butchers had someone to copy: According to U.S. Senator B. Goldwater's calculations, the Maoist regime has cost the Chinese people 50 million human lives. In attempting to suppress any resistance to its despotic administration, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique eliminated between 2 and 3 million Kampucheans. The Kampuchean hell was no more or less than a continuation abroad of the notorious Chinese "Cultural Revolution" and a gloomy reminder of what awaits peoples pushed onto the path of Maoism.

But long years of resistance to European colonialism and American neocolonialism tempered the Kampuchean people and gave them the invaluable experience which was so useful to them in recent months, when the KNUFNS called upon all the country's patriots to fight the reactionary clique. Yes, more than 3 years of bloody terror sowed seeds of popular ferment. The storm broke over the ancient Cambodian land like a mighty, cleansing spring thunderstorm, sweeping from its path the rotten clique and its lackeys. The Cambodian peasants, who comprise the bulk of the population, France's LE MATIN wrote, must feel relief at the fall of the regime which condemned them to death and poverty. The French newspaper expressed the opinion that nobody pities the overthrown regime, nobody in the world defends it. That is not quite correct.

Not only did Beijing shelter the butchers who fled there from the people's wrath but Chinese diplomacy tried to revive the condemned regime by provocative acts in the UN Security Council. Prince Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, was sent to New York, although he was formerly virtually held under arrest by the clique. Having passed through Beijing, Sihanouk, who represents no one but himself, tried to prove in New York that Kampuchea was being subjected to "armed intervention" by Vietnam.

In itself, the convening of the Security Council without inviting a representative of Kampuchea's only legitimate government--the People's Revolutionary Council--to attend was an act of blatant interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. The fantasies about "armed interference" voiced at its sessions, at which the delegates from China and the imperialist countries particularly excelled, were aimed at distracting the public's attention from Beijing's hegemonist aspirations which are pernicious to the cause of peace and security in Asia.

An equally important aim of the entire undertaking of convening the Security Council was to create difficulties for Kampuchea's new government and to pressure other countries not to recognize this new government. Thus, the diplomatic maneuvers were aimed at depriving the Kampuchean people of the victory won in the liberation struggle. The U.S. representatives played up to the Chinese diplomats with striking hyprocrisy. On one hand, they supposedly condemned the genocide by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique while on the other they endeavored to keep it in power for the benefit of Beijing's geographical aspirations.

These provocative intrigues were exposed and thwarted by the representatives of the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the other socialist countries. They sought to insure an objective approach by the Security Council to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, an approach taking into account the present situation in that Indochinese country. Since, unfortunately, this objectivity was not displayed and forces hostile to the Kampuchean people were able to take advantage of the ignorance [neosvedomlennost] of certain Security Council members, the draft resolution submitted by a number of delegations was rejected. The Soviet Union, which is a permanent member of the Security Council, and socialist Czechoslovakia voted against it. [paragraph as published]

In summarizing the results of the diplomatic battles on the East River in New York, many commentators note, not surprisingly the attempts by certain delegations to defend the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which has earned itself notoriety. These new defenders essentially included the Yugoslav representatives who displayed incomprehensible compassion for a regime which the Kampuchean people have thrown on to the garbage dump of history.

Loyal to the principles of internationalism and solidarity with peoples struggling for their national rights, the Soviet Union wholeheartedly welcomes the Kampuchean patriots' victory. This victory is an event of historic importance. It ushers in a new era in Kampuchea's history and creates favorable prospects for strengthening peace on the Indochina Peninsula in accordance with the aspirations of that region's peoples and in the name of their prosperity.

SOVIET UN ENVOY CITES 'BLATANT' ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN LEBANON

LD202124 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Security Council has extended the mandate of the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon. Our observer, Valentin Lyapin, makes this comment:

The UN force was dispatched to Lebanon last spring, following an invasion and occupation of the country's south by Israeli troops. Under the UN decision, Israel was to pull out its troops from the captured territory and the blue helmets--that is, the UN force--were to insure the restoration of the sovereignty of the Lebanese guards there. It was expected that the mission has not been carried out so far.

Israel totally sabotages UN decisions. It has failed to fully withdraw troops from the territory of the neighboring country. More than that, it systematically commits armed provocations. During the past week, there were Israeli air raids and shellings from long-range artillery and warships which hit many populated centers and Palestinian refugee camps. On Friday, Israeli troops penetrated 15 kms into the territory of Lebanon. The targets of this largest attack since last spring were five Lebanese towns and two Palestinian refugee camps.

The Israeli armed provocations against Lebanon have the ultimate aim of occupying its territory but they are also a distracting maneuver. It has already been noticed that Israel builds up tension in Lebanon to the limit each time another stage begins in the Egyptian-Israeli talks for a separate deal. This is what is happening now. To the roar of explosions in Lebanon, the Amerian envoy, Alfred Atherton, is making shuttle trips to Israel and Egypt to speed up the finalization of the deal. The latest events in southern Lebanon confirm once again that there is good reason for the stand of those Arab states which are pressing for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. They want a settlement based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and on the satisfaction of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. A genuine peace can be established only when all the countries in the region are guaranteed a safe existence.

Speaking in the Security Council, the Soviet ambassador, Oleg Troyanovskiy, stated it was impossible to ignore the blatant facts of aggression, the crude violation of the sovereignty of Lebanon by Tel Aviv. Israel and its supporters are making every effort to perpetuate their occupation of Arab territories. The policy of separate deals pursued by Israel and Egypt with active American involvement encourages Tel Aviv to try to consolidate the results of its aggression against Arab countries.

DEADLOCK IN TOKYO ROUND OF GATT TALKS REPORTED

LD201454 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

["Bargaining Resumes"--TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, January 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports: Tough bargaining has resumed here after the Christmas and New Year recess between the participants of the so-called "Tokyo round"--multilateral talks on "liberalizing" international trade, which are held within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In the course of the more than five-year-old discussions, the deepest differences were brought to light between the stands of the United States and the European Economic Community. Both sides strive to expand possibilities for the penetration of their commodities in the markets of their competitors and at the same time try to reduce the flow of products of the competitors into their own markets. According to the sources close to the delegations, a particularly sharp controversy is now on questions of customs dues in particular, against the products of the textile and chemical industries.

Irreconcilable difficulties have already repeatedly deadlocked the Tokyo round. The deadline announced earlier for the completion of the talks and signing a broad agreement on trade issues (first July 15 and then December 15, 1978) were frustrated. Now the concrete deadline for the closing of the talks is not given in Washington or the West European capitals.

The developing countries formally taking part in the multilateral negotiations have been as a matter of fact barred from an active discussion of issues concerning their vital interests. This has been repeatedly announced by their representatives, who stressed that a genuine settlement of international trade problems is impossible without due regard for their interests.

CONFERENCE OF ASIAN TRADE MINISTERS ENDS IN COLOMBO

LD191158 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, January 19, TASS--The regional conference of the ministers of trade of Asian countries came to a close here.

The conference was held within the framework of preparation for the fifth session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which is to be held in Manila in May. The conference was attended by the ministers and deputy ministers of trade representing about 40 countries of the region.

The participants in the conference adopted a joint declaration which emphasizes a necessity to take new steps aimed at establishing a new, just, international economic order and at expanding trade and economic cooperation among all countries. The declaration points out that the steps will help each developing country to attain full economic independence.

BENEFITS, PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC TIES REVIEWED

LD221641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 79 p 5 Morning Edition LD

[Article by D. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology: "Science Serves Peace"]

[Text] International scientific and technical cooperation has a long history, mainly because science and technology are by their nature international and cannot develop normally without systematic meetings and contacts between scientists and specialists from different countries. In this era of the modern scientific and technical revolution, this cooperation has broadened and deepened immeasurably, and has become an important part of the entire complex of international relations.

Our country is consistently and unswervingly pursuing a policy of expanding international scientific and technical cooperation and of insuring broader and more active participation by the Soviet Union. This policy follows logically from the principled bases of our foreign policy aimed at peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed that: "Detente today is not a theory, nor a slogan, nor a case of good wishes. It has many quite specific and tangible good deeds to its credit. In Europe, it has become the basis of relations between states and has embraced various aspects of their lives."

Scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries occupies a special place in the Soviet Union's system of foreign economic relations. Its successful development ultimately created the prerequisites for closer reciprocal economic relations, the internationalization of labor, and the deepening of the international division of labor. All these trends were reflected in the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration among CEMA members adopted in 1971.

The successful implementation of the peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and further developed in the decisions and directives of the 25th CPSU Congress helped to create conditions conducive to the broadening and deepening of scientific and technical ties and cooperation with the industrially developed countries of Western Europe and the United States.

The positive changes that have taken place in the world political situation in recent years have made it possible not only to expand the volume of the Soviet Union's scientific and technical ties with many capitalist countries, but also to introduce qualitatively new changes in the forms and methods of their implementation. At present in almost all cases these ties and cooperation are of a long-term nature. They are founded on 60 intergovernmental agreements on scientific and technical cooperation in various spheres of science and technology concluded by the Soviet Union with practically all the developed capitalist countries.

Every year more and more scientific establishments, firms and industrial associations in the capitalist states are being drawn into the orbit of scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR. Business relations between Soviet organizations and their partners from the capitalist world are founded on 270 agreements and protocols on scientific and technical, and in a number of cases, industrial and economic, cooperation concluded with those partners by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and other Soviet establishments.

The USSR's experience of scientific and technical cooperation with capitalist countries shows that this cooperation develops more actively and fruitfully when favorable political conditions exist. In this connection, the development of Soviet-French scientific, technical and economic cooperation can be cited as a positive example. In his speech at the 16th USSR Trade Unions Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called our country and France "pioneers of detente." As experience shows, the deepening of Soviet-French cooperation in science, technology and the economy is very closely linked with the development of political relations between the two countries. Soviet and French scientists are cooperating on a wide scale in various sphere of basic and applied sciences. Research is under way on many major problems, including high and low temperature physics, semiconductor physics, solid state mechanics, catalysis, astronomy, the physical and chemical bases of life, crystallography, medicine and environmental conservation. Dozens of joint experiments have taken place in space research.

Many measures are being implemented which are envisaged by intergovernmental agreements and promising long-term programs for scientific, technical and economic cooperation with Finland, the FRG, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Belgium and many other states.

As for scientific cooperation between the USSR and the United States--countries which are responsible for more than two-thirds of world scientific research--its scale is characterized by the following figures: Within the framework of 11 intergovernmental agreements and 70 agreements with individual firms and organizations, joint work is taking place on more than 300 important basic problems.

Fruitful progress is being made in the Soviet-American experiment in the magnetohydrodynamic generation of electricity, in which Soviet scientists are playing the leading part. Magnetohydrodynamic generators transform the thermal energy of plasma directly into electrical energy, which has a considerable economic effect.

Cooperation between Soviet and American scientists is proving of great benefit in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases, malignant growths, arthritis, influenza and other acute respiratory diseases. Joint work in research and development on artificial hearts is of great interest.

The Soviet Union is actively participating in multilateral scientific and technical cooperation, being a member of most of the most authoritative international organizations.

Among these a special place is occupied by the International Centre for Applied Systems Analysis--a unique research centre established on the initiative of scientists from the USSR, the United States and a number of other countries. Its activity is aimed at solving major interdisciplinary problems of a global character.

One of the basic principles in international economic and scientific cooperation is the mutual interest and advantage of its participants. The Soviet Union strictly adheres to this principle, and this is given wide approval in political, scientific and business circles in foreign countries.

In this connection, it must be noted that in a number of Western countries recently, in particular the United States, certain circles have been making increasingly frequent attempts to create artificial obstacles to the development of scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Fabrications alleging that scientific and technical cooperation is only advantageous to the Soviet Union, which, they say, obtains the opportunity to acquire Western technology in a one-way direction, are intensively voiced.

It must be mentioned that those who speak about one-sided advantages for the USSR in scientific and technical cooperation do not know, or pretend not to know, of Soviet scientific and technical achievements which are being used in various countries, including in the United States itself. The results of fundamental Soviet research are being successfully used by American scientific establishments working at the forefront of science, for example, in nuclear physics.

A reminder of this was given in an October 1978 speech to the Senate [as published] Subcommittee on Domestic and International Scientific Planning, Analysis and Cooperation by Dr F. Press, scientific adviser to the U.S. President. Press' duties include coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Soviet-American agreement on cooperation in science and technology.

Unfortunately, calls for the curtailment of cooperation occasionally support and become part of certain countries' policies. As the American press has reported, several hearings were held recently in the U.S. Congress on the issue of strengthening controls on the transfer of technology to the USSR and the other socialist countries, resulting in recommendations to restrict scientific and technical cooperation. The questions of pressuring the West European countries and Japan to insure that they would also follow this path were discussed there with the utmost seriousness. However, this policy by no means enjoys approval and support from many representatives of business, scientific and political circles in the Western countries, including the United States.

The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has published a remark by W. Norris, chairman of the board of directors of the Control Data Corporation, to the effect that "American industry can learn much from the USSR" and the development of scientific and technical relations with Soviet organizations can contribute to American economic growth and to increasing employment.

The positive attitude of U.S. firms toward expanding cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere is also indicated by the fact that four new agreements on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and U.S. firms were concluded and the validity of nine existing agreements was extended during the sixth session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council held in December 1978 in Moscow.

All this attests that the attempts by the opponents of cooperation to reverse the wheel of history and to return to the worst times of the cold war are doomed to failure. The question of whether it is worth cooperating has long been removed from the agenda of history. It is now a matter of making more active use of existing reserves and potential for scientific and technical cooperation and enhancing its effectiveness. The successful development of this cooperation between countries with different social systems is a major contribution to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship among the peoples and to consolidating peace on our planet.

UNITED STATES

'MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX' GIVEN PRIORITY IN 1980 BUDGET

LD222344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The TASS correspondent reports from Washington: President Carter has sent to Congress the draft federal budget for fiscal year 1980, which begins on 1 October. The draft budget leaves no doubt that, as before, the government is giving unrestricted priority to the interests of the military-industrial complex in the United States to the detriment of the genuine needs of the country. It is proposed that $125.8 billion be allotted for concrete military programs. The draft budget envisages the continued buildup of strategic and conventional weapons for interference, on the pretext of protecting U.S. interests, in the potentially explosive regions in Asia, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf and the modernization of the Navy.

The President stated his intention to begin the full-scale development of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile in 1979, increase the purchases of Trident missile submarines and intercontinental ballistic missiles launched from submarines, and complete the development of the cruise missile and put it into service. The allocations are being increased for military research and for the development of even more perfect systems of mass annihilation weapons.

In Carter's words, the basic emphasis in fiscal year 1980 will be placed on strengthening the U.S. Armed Forces within the framework of the NATO bloc. Carter also announced the government's decision to increase the allocations for various items in the foreign aid program by $900 million. Within the framework of this program, which serves as one of the basic political instruments to insure the foreign strategic interests of the United States, a total of $2.7 billion has been allotted simply to finance the U.S. arms supplies and direct military support for reactionary regimes which suit Washington.

Social Programs Eliminated

LD230004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Correspondent Yuriy Soltan report]

[Text] Washington--U.S. President James Carter sent to Congress today his budget message and the draft budget for the country for fiscal year 1980, which begins here on 1 October. In the message, President Carter points out that the threat of inflation, which is growing rapidly in the United States, has forced him [word indistinct] in compiling the draft budget, to adhere to the principle of strict economy. Indeed, the deficit in the new budget is being reduced to $29 billion. But this economy is (?one-sided). An analysis of the draft budget shows that the administration intends to make a new onslaught on the living standards of the working people. It intends to eliminate an entire series of social programs and to cut allocations for the remainder. Aid for the unemployed and allowances for the poor, of whom there are about 25 million in the United States, are being reduced. Funds for health, education and aid to urban dwellers are being reduced. At the same time, taxes for social insurance are being increased.

There is only one part of the budget that is not affected by economies: military expenditures. Furthermore, in the new fiscal year the Pentagon will get several billion additional dollars. Aside from concealed military expenditures, such as the Department of Energy's development of the neutron bomb, it is planned to set aside over $138 billion for Army maintenance and the production of new forms of weapons and weapons systems, including nuclear missile systems.

ANTI-SOVIETISM FORMS BASIS OF GROWING U.S.-PRC TIES

LD221333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 79 p 5 LD

["Political commentator's remarks: Would-be Eel Catchers"]

[Text] There is an unusual flurry of activity in Washington: The officials who organize banquets are writing heartfelt toasts. They are not only carving chopsticks for eating in the Chinese manner; they are carving up the annals of the last few years, discarding the "serious warnings", mutual maledictions and everything else that might cast a blight on the feast. The U.S. administration is preparing to welcome a figure who calls himself the "commander of logistical support" in establishing close relations between China and the United States. The person in question is Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-Ping], vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the Chinese State Council.

Only recently the U.S. bourgeois press wrote mockingly of the convulsions which China has experienced in the last few decades. China was insultingly called an "empire of blue ants" and malicious pleasure was taken in its backwardness. For instance, NBC radio reported scornfully: "In China, soldiers run kindergartens, poets remove manure from cowsheds and unskilled rural workers lecture scientists." China's statesmen, including Washington's forthcoming guest, were derided.

Suddenly, everything has changed. A situation which, to use an American saying, can be called a "mutual admiration society" is being strenuously created.

"An unparalleled new and bountiful era has dawned in Chinese-American relations," U.S. Vice President Mondale declared on the first day of the new year. Sending his "wholehearted congratulations" to the U.S. President, Deng Xiaoping replied: The new relations between China and the United States are based on the long-term political and strategic future."

Taking this "future" into account, the sides decided not to waste their time "on trifles" such as Taiwan, but to extend most favored-nation status to their trade relations.

Washington now announces: "President Carter's guidelines and criteria in the human rights sphere must not be applied to the Chinese." NEWSWEEK magazine has gone as far as to exclaim: "China is almost an egalitarian paradise."

What about the millions of victims of Maoist tyranny? What about the many millions of people repressed during the "Cultural Revolution"? These "trifles" are also not taken into account.

The American press is now full of headlines: "China Makes Up to the United States," "China Says: 'Yankees Come Back!'" Some kind of analysis devoted to the promising topic of "American science and Chinese soybeans" has emerged from the depths of the Hoover "institution on war, revolution and peace."

There is also a great stir in certain U.S. business circles, which hope for a "tremendous blossoming" in Chinese-American trade. "American companies could make a bundle," the WALL STREET JOURNAL exclaims. U.S. Steel, Kaiser, Alcoa, Joy Manufacturing and other U.S. concerns are elbowing each other aside in their rush into China as they detect an opportunity to overtake their rivals in China's markets. Their desires are fueled by the Washington POST, which announced recently: "It is quite possible that, acting in a spirit of cooperation, China will even introduce an income tax law that would provide the American oil companies with the same tax concessions that they enjoy throughout the world at the American taxpayer's expense."

Indeed, the U.S. oil companies are competing fiercely in the hope of participating in opening deposits off the Chinese coast where it is believed that there is oil, although of low quality. This fight has become particularly intense since the trip to China by U.S. Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger who promised the Chinese side help in developing the oil industry.

Shameless anti-Sovietism is the "password" by which the Chinese ruling elite hopes to gain the sympathy and support of the most aggressive U.S. imperialist circles. Beijing [Peking] anathematizes the detente policy which the Soviet Union consistently upholds. The Maoists are striving in every possible way to convince U.S. politicians that the establishment of close relations between the United States and China is of "political and strategic interest for both China and the United States."

The revelations heard in Beijing by the latest group of U.S. senators visiting China are characteristic. Deng Xiaoping persistently urged the congressmen to step up the U.S. "military presence" in Asia and the Pacific and to help to rearm Japan. He gave assurances that China is "prepared to buy arms if the United States offers them." The senators were moved by Beijing's "new realism" with respect to Taiwan when Deng Xiaoping announced that he would be perfectly satisfied if Taiwan continues to have "the status of Hong Kong or Macao."

Of course, "in the family circle" the Maoists speak somewhat differently of the United States. For instance, Beijing Foreign Minister Huang Hua, speaking to representatives of the armed forces and Foreign Ministry workers noted: "Whatever you may say, the United States remains a superpower.... Even a paper tiger has nuclear teeth. Although it cannot swallow anyone alive, it can frighten people."

In their own circle, the Americans also use sober terms in talking of their newfound partners from Beijing; but they add: Why not use China if it is offering its services so persistently? But what do you suppose will come of this undertaking?

There is a saying in China: It is hard to catch two eels even with both hands. Some politicians in both Beijing and Washington evidently believe that this policy can still be crowned by success. But they are forgetting that many people before them have tried to do this. Attempts of this sort have most frequently brought no advantage and still less glory.

CIA, GOVERNMENT 'BURY' FACTS OF URANIUM SUPPLY TO ISRAEL

LD191942 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

["With Washington's Secret Approval"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, January 19, TASS--The veil of secrecy surrounding the story of the "disappearance" of a large batch of enriched uranium in the USA in 1956 and its dispatch to Israel is gradually being lifted. As it turns out, U.S. authorities were not only well-informed about the "disappearance" but also did everything to conceal it from the public.

C. Ducket, a former high-ranking officer of the CIA, told U.S. Congress investigators that the leaders of the U.S. CIA Richard Helms, William Colby and George Bush at one time informed in detail the then presidents of the United States Lyndon Johnson and Gerald Ford of secret deliveries of uranium to Israel by the Pennsylvania company Newmack. The case was virtually dropped at that. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, for its part, stated that it did not find enough evidence to institute judicial proceedings against the "Newmack" management.

Meanwhile, the point in question was the disappearance of almost 93 kg of enriched uranium which was enough, according to expert estimates, to produce at least twenty nuclear bombs. Suspicions as to deliberate concealment of the truth were confirmed in 1975 when one of the staff members of the federal commission for the nuclear industry discovered by chance that a supersecret dossier on "Newmack" was kept in the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration. Despite all the requests, he was not allowed to have an access to the documents. Since the case became widely known, the authorities had to start a new inquiry along the lines of the main accounting office and the U.S. Department of Energy. Without waiting for its completion, the CIA joined the "game" and secured [as received] that the reports prepared by those institutions were made secret. Evident are the efforts of the government departments to "bury" forever the facts of secret supply of uranium to Israel, since in the opinion of a number of observers, there is every reason to believe that the "disappearance" occurred with a secret approval of official Washington.

U.S. TRIAL REVEALS TIES BETWEEN CIA, CHILEAN SECRET POLICE

LD192200 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 19, TASS--The Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S., in the face of a whole number of testimony as to its complicity in the murder of prominent Chilean oppositionary Orlando Letelier, is trying to evade responsibility for the crime. This is confirmed by the "testimony" by the immediate perpetrator of the bloody atrocity, former CIA agent and later collaborator of the Chilean DINA (secret police) M. Townly, at the trial of the Letelier case in the U.S. capital. Only minor participants in the attempt are in the dock--several Cuban counterrevolutionaries who were relegated the "modest role" of rank-and-file executioners of the sinister plan. Owing to the warm "consideration of the American Themis, Townly himself is appearing as the...key witness". Townly said that in July 1976 the chief of the DINA operations department P. Espinoza sent him urgently from Santiago to the U.S. together with Chilean secret agent A. Fernandez with the assignment "to find and physically destroy Orlando Letelier". A month and a half later Letelier was dastardly assassinated in the American capital by the explosion of a bomb Townly put in his car.

Townly's "admissions" contain not a hint at the close ties between DINA and the CIA. Trying indirectly to whitewash the American intelligence agency, its former agent "revealed" other plans for destroying progressive Chileans by the DINA who were compelled to leave their motherland following the fascist coup of 1973.

Thus, in January 1975, former DINA chief Contreras, according to Townly, personally presented him with 25,000 dollars and secret instruction on eliminating oppositionaries, including member of the Political Commission of the Chilean Communist Party CC V. Teitelboim and a leader of the Socialist Party, C. Altemirano. It was only by a lucky chance that they escaped brutal death.

CARTER PRESENTS 'FALSE THESIS' ON SOVIET INTERFERENCE ABROAD

LD201803 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1633 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

["On the U.S. President's Statements"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 20 Jan, TASS--Recently, President J. Carter has repeatedly dealt with a number of questions in television interviews and at a White House press conference.

For instance, when speaking about the contemplated agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons, the President expressed the conviction that this agreement would be concluded shortly.

In stating Washington's determination to continue the policy aimed at the conclusion of a separate deal between Egypt and Israel, J. Carter spoke in favor of a meeting between Begin and As-Sadat "without intermediaries".

On the eve of the visit to Washington by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-Ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council, the President stressed that the United States does not intend to discontinue its close ties with the Taiwan regime. The United States, he said, will maintain its trade and cultural relations with Taiwan and will continue to supply Taiwan with military equipment. J. Carter made it clear that Beijing [Peking] had in fact reconciled itself with this approach, which is characteristic of the supporters of the so-called "two-Chinas" theory. The Chinese leaders, he stated, are not in agreement with this policy "but they realize that this is our policy and, knowing that, they have embarked on the normalization of American-Chinese relations."

Turning to the situation in Kampuchea, the American President repeated his earlier pronouncements that the Pol Pot regime had been carrying out a policy of genocide. Let us recall that, as a result of the mass atrocities of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, some 3 million persons out of a population of 8 million in Kampuchea were eliminated. None other than Carter--on 21 April last year--called the Pol Pot regime "the most malicious violator of human rights in the world."

Nevertheless, in dealing with the present situation in Kampuchea, the President clearly did not make his assessment commensurate with what is really occuring in the country, where the people, having overthrown the fascist clique, have opened the opportunity of living in an atmosphere of peace, of resolving their own future and of saving their rich national culture for their homeland. In trying to boil everything down to unsubstantiated and unfounded accusations "about interference" by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the leader of the American administration preferred not to mention the tragic events that preceeded Beijing's placing their henchmen into power in Phnom Penh, who worked out in Kampuchea a "model" of the Maoist "Cultural Revolution". Incidentally, it was none other than the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations who, in an interview with the newspaper (INTERDEPENDENT), admitted that the United States "is at fault in many respects" since, as he said, "our government caused disasters to the countries of that region for more than 10 years. We bombed Kampuchea when it was all peaceful and quiet there...."

In his recent statements, the President returned to the hackneyed theme of the "imaginary interference" of the USSR and Cuba in the affairs of the developing countries. There is hardly any need to refute once again this thoroughly false thesis.

And if we are to speak about real and not artificial interference in the affairs of the developing countries, it is currently being implemented by the United States itself in Iran where, despite official denials, the American special services and advisers are taking part in repressing the struggle of the Iranian people for the right to resolve their own future.

XINHUA'S 'ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA' ON BREZHNEV INTERVIEW HIT

OW201202 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 19 Jan 79 OW

[Mulatov commentary: "How Xinhua [NCNA] news agency perpetrates anti-Soviet propaganda"]

[Excerpts] In the past few days, newspapers and magazines all over the world have carried voluminous reports on responses to the interview by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, in TIME magazine. The world press also notes that Comrade Brezhnev has confirmed that the Soviet Union is willing to restore not just good but friendly relations with China. How do newspapers and magazines in China react to Comrade Brezhnev's remarks to TIME magazine? Station observer Mulatov writes in this connection:

The XINHUA news agency merely used the great interest of the world press in Comrade Brezhnev's remarks as a pretext for another outburst of anti-Soviet propaganda. The mouthpiece of China's leaders has failed to display a (?positive attitude) or to discuss in a serious and (?realistic) manner any of the present era's major problems touched upon by Brezhnev, such as the pressing problems of detente, curbing the arms race and problems in international affairs. In XINHUA's onesided, abusive and angry report on Comrade Brezhnev's remarks, one can find plenty of sharp anti-Soviet propaganda, but not even one single constructive political idea. On reading the XINHUA report, one cannot help wondering: Can it be that the Chinese people are not concerned about the relaxation of tensions? Can it be that the Chinese people are not interested in solving differences and disputes between states by peaceful means and negotiation instead of force, threats and war? The answer is obvious. The Chinese are concerned about a relaxation of tensions. From the XINHUA report, one comes to the conclusion that in order to solve complex social and economic problems in Chinese society, Beijing [Peking] authorities must pursue a policy of opposing the Soviet Union's principles on peaceful coexistence with the United States, the process of detente and curbing the strategic nuclear arms race.

Today, China's leaders not only oppose the concept and policy of detente, which has proven its vitality, but ignore realities. Their goals are to undermine the Soviet-U.S. dialog on reducing strategic arms and inciting direct military confrontation between the United States and other Western countries on the one hand and the Soviet Union and the whole socialist world on the other. At the same time, they ignore the Chinese people's desires and continue to act disruptively in regard to Sino-Soviet relations.

For example, some groups of China's leaders often declare that the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and China signed in 1950 has now lost all meaning and has become a mere scrap of paper, and so on and so forth.

Anti-Soviet propaganda has proven objectionable even to the Chinese people, as indicated by dazipao [tatsupao] appearing in Beijing recently. These dazipao call for restoring Sino-Soviet friendship.

PRC'S SOUTHEAST ASIA STRATEGY SIMILAR TO DOMINO THEORY

LD221904 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] We begin with an item contributed by our commentator Boris Sergeyev. This is what he writes:

The birth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is an accomplished fact. The victory of the United Front of National Salvation resulted from the struggle of the entire people to restore democracy and normal conditions for life and work. The progressive transformations in Kampuchea are accompanied with basic changes in its foreign policy. The republic has chosen the path of peace, goodneighborliness and nonalinement. As we know, this policy has already received the recognition of many states.

It is also common knowledge that the victory of the United Front means at the same time a failure of the Beijing [Peking] experiment to impose Maoist recipes on the Kampuchean people, an export version of the Cultural Revolution which failed to bring to the Kampuchean people anything but millions of victims and untold suffering. Having lost in Kampuchea the base for its dangerous experiments over an entire nation, a potential stronghold for carrying out expansionist designs in Southeast Asia, Beijing is nevertheless trying at the same time to use the card that is no longer valid. Beijing depicts events in Kampuchea in a way to set as many Asian countries as possible against the young republic and its new government.

The strategic objective of the Chinese leaders is to fan up tensions in relations between countries in the region, to create an atmosphere of mutual distrust and fear and to whip up a war hysteria. And another thing: There is too great a similarity between the Chinese talk about untold hardships allegedly in store for countries of Southeast Asia and the so-called domino theory, that was spread in the West in the past. This similarity is intensified by the latest reports in some Western Media. For example, the American NEWSWEEK claims Kampuchea is just one link in a toppled domino chain. Another periodical, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, goes even further: It says there are increasingly persistent voices in Washington demanding that the United States should play a more active and risky role in the events in Kampuchea.

AFRICAN LEADERS 'DISAPPOINTED' WITH LI XIANNIAN VISIT

LD230745 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary from the "Africa as We See It" program]

[Text] Now in this edition of "Africa as We See It," a look at the African tour of China's Vice Premier Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien] which took him to Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Zaire. Now that the tour is over, the African leaders are disappointed with its aims. Li Xiannian made most of the promises in the field of economic cooperation to Zaire where Beijing [Peking] is equipping and training the army.

During the talks in Dar es Salaam, Lusaka and Maputo, the Beijing envoys tried to impose on the other side their own assessment of the developments in Southeast Asia, to accuse Socialist Vietnam of committing an act of aggression and to smear the progressive regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Those attempts, however, failed to find support. In Mozambique the minister of planning, Dos Santos, who is a member of the Standing Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party, underlined the great significance of the victories won in Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, South Yemen, Afghanistan and Ethiopia. The minister was speaking at an official banquet. He emphasized the importance of the formation of the People's Republic of Angola which Beijing does not recognize. Li Xiannian made offensive remarks about Cuba, trying to discredit its role in the nonalined movement. But he got a rebuff from the newpaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA.

When he was visiting the capitals of the frontline states, the Chinese vice premier failed to say anything coherent on Beijing's policy towards Africa, the continent where Beijing keeps aloof of supporting the national liberation movements in Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa, and at the same time Beijing is pooling efforts with South Africa's racists hoping to damage Angola and makes the most of any chance to buttress up neocolonialism in southern Africa.

This is seen in particular from the secret documents which the Johannesburg newspaper STAR made public just before Li Xiannian set off to Africa. Judging by the documents, Washington today finds it proper to turn to Beijing with fairly delicate proposals and requests. When the national security adviser to the U.S. President, Zbigniew Brzezinski, was on a visit to Beijing he came up with one such request. According to the STAR, Brzezinski suggested that the Beijing leaders should help the West split the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and get the frontline states to stop supporting the national liberation movements.

Now that Li Xiannian has completed his African tour, people across the world can see again that Beijing's policy conflicts with the interests of the developing nations.

DEBATE OVER MAO CONTINUES IN BEIJING WALLPOSTERS

LD221914 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New wallposters criticizing the Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] administration continue to appear in Beijing [Peking] streets. Before they are torn down by security agents, foreign correspondents have time enough to familiarize themselves with the contents. Our observer Sergey Malin comments:

One of the wall papers signed by a (Li Ping) is made in the form of an open letter to man number two in the Beijing hierarchy, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping].

The author disagrees with the vice premier who said that wallposters must not criticize Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung]. Deng Xiaoping, you are absolutely wrong because you do not know the public opinion on that matter, the wallposter said. The Chinese people, it further said, have long been aware of Chairman Mao's mistakes. However, it argues, the present Beijing leadership try to hush up those mistakes and save Mao the criticism. But it was his policy thus the gang of four carried on following his death, reports on the wallposter claimed.

It is far from the first wallposter on which Chairman Mao is placed on the same plank as the disgraced four radicals. There have been many wallposters in the capital and other Chinese cities which said that the targets of criticism must be the gang of five where Mao Zedong is the fifth member. (?Doubtless) the Chinese will never believe the official statements that Mao Zedong did not know of the crimes of the gang of four or that his close associates acted against his will. More and more people now come to see why the Hua administration, while condemning the gang of four, tries to embellish Mao Zedong, the chief culprit of the people's tragedy. The answer is not that difficult: The present Chinese leaders who have claimed Maoism its principal policy and having (?thus) inherited its antisocialist (?trends) do not intend to say the truth about Mao Zedong.

MOSCOW CONFIRMS ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR

LD191946 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow that the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, will pay an official visit to this country on invitation from the Soviet Government.

CPCZ DECIDES TO EXCHANGE PARTY CARDS THIS YEAR

LD221533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 69 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Biryukov report: "The Foundation of Success" under general heading "Among the Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] Prague, 14 January--The CPCZ Central Committee has adopted a resolution on holding an exchange of party cards in 1979.

This important political campaign will be conducted in an atmosphere in which the CPCZ, relying on the working people's support and initiative, is implementing its 15th congress program. The resolution of the recent CPCZ Central Committee plenum stressed that CPCZ history and the experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties testify that the foundation of all success has always been and will be the improvement of the quality of party ranks, creative activity by every communist, a strong sense of responsibility and example in the struggle to fulfill congress decisions.

The exchange of party cards, the CPCZ Central Committee points out, is required to help further deepen the party's revolutionary character, increase the effectiveness of all its work, boost communists' activeness and further mobilize forces to implement the 5-year plan targets.

TASS REPORTS CUBAN-YUGOSLAV TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD210742 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 20, TASS--The importance of a meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries at the level of ministers to be held in Maputo (Mozambique) was emphasized during the Yugoslav-Cuban talks. The meeting will be devoted to the strengthening of solidarity with the struggle of liberation movements and "frontline countries" in southern Africa against imperialism, for elimination of colonialism, racialism and apartheid in that area of the African Continent. This is said in a report on the results of the official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cuba Isidor Malmierca Peoli.

Both sides also discussed questions of preparations for the coming conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries to be held in Havana.

LE MONDE FABRICATIONS NEITHER 'JUSTIFIABLE NOR UNDERSTANDABLE'

LD221329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev article: "Storytellers from Paris LE MONDE"]

[Text] The West has no shortage of specialists on the "Soviet military threat." They exist in top governmental positions of a number of NATO countries, particularly among employees of military departments, in every kind of so-called "research" institution like the London-based Institute of Strategic Studies, and in various propaganda offices. Some has-beens, so to speak, have also achieved fame with absurd fabrications about the "dangers" allegedly threatening Western Europe from the Warsaw Pact.

Some 2 years ago a work by former Belgian General R. Close was widely publicized. He described in the most sensationalist spirit a 48 hour Soviet Army march to the banks of the Rhine, invented by him. A major propaganda subversion, approved in NATO headquarters, was undertaken by retired British General Hackett. In his book "World War III" he did not stint on color in painting a "Soviet invasion" of the ill-fated Western Europe. Then yet another has appeared on the stage; the Czechoslovak renegade J. Sejna, who left his motherland at one time like a thief. With one stroke of the pen in the space of 48 hours he...brought Soviet troops to Sweden and occupied it.

By no means last on this list is another general, who has announced his own retirement although, it is said, with a distant goal in view. This is, of course, Gen A. Haig, who has announced that he will soon leave the post of NATO supreme commander in Europe. If all his reports, speeches, interviews and articles devoted to the "danger from the East" were collected, they would form a 100 volume work.

The editors of France's LE MONDE also find that they cannot ignore the "Soviet threat." This is shown by an article published in a recent issue of that newspaper. This article does not even consider the question of how legitimate it is to talk of a threat of military invasion from the Soviet Union. That is considered self-evident. The emphasis is placed on arguments about the time needed for such an invasion.

And now that notorious period of 48 hours again emerges onto the stage, that is, onto LE MONDE's pages. In LE MONDE's opinion, within a span of 48 hours Warsaw Pact air and ground forces will complete the "first stage of a sudden strike operation." Ascribing to the Soviet Union the intention of carrying out such a strike (with, however, the diffident reservation on the part of the authors: "If Soviet doctrine is really based on the possibility of launching a surprise attack in Europe"), the authors of the LE MONDE article themselves begin to draw up plans for the Soviet Union and its allies. "The Warsaw Pact forces," they state, "would have to be able to begin operations across the Rhine within 48 hours and create a threat, for example, to the British channel ports in less than 1 week."

Again, 20...sorry, 48. That number again. However, that is no accident. This game with time schedules is very necessary to someone. To whom? To whoever wants to frighten the French, Italians, English, Swedes, the whole public in Western countries with fabrications on the "Soviet threat." And under cover of that "threat," to push through their own long-nurtured plans. It turns out, that in selling weapons to China, France is concerned for its own security. It also turns out that in announcing that the country is preparing for "omnidirectional defense" independently of NATO headquarters, it is, in reality, thinking about war with socialist countries. How else can one assess the inadvertent admission by LE MONDE that the sole aim of French military specialists is to assess the likely potentials of the Warsaw Pact armed forces?

Attention must be drawn to the fact that LE MONDE published that article at a time when the entire international public was impressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answers to questions from the U.S. TIME magazine. In these answers the Soviet leader stressed that fabrications concerning the "Soviet threat" are nothing new. "Evidently," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "political detente and particularly the intention of consolidating it by reducing the concentration of the two sides' military forces in central Europe were not at all to the liking of some people in the West."

When former and even existing NATO generals come out with fabrications on the "danger from the East," this is understandable, though not justifiable. But when such fabrications are resorted to by LE MONDE, which prides itself on its reputation as a solid and objective newspaper, that is neither justifiable nor understandable.

GROMYKO COMMENTS ON SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD221526 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Statement made by Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, to the head of Radio Moscow's Spanish service, date not given--recorded, in Russian fading into Spanish translation]

[Text] We believe that the visit of Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, the Spanish foreign minister, has marked a significant milestone in the development of our relations. We are in favor of positive development of bilateral relations. We believe that a solid base exists for this with regard to European matters and international relations in general. Just like the Soviet people, the Spanish people want to live in peace. Setting out on this basis, we can find a very broad field for bilateral cooperation.

GROMYKO LEAVES MOSCOW FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO ITALY

LD221116 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 22, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee; Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today emplaned from Moscow to Rome at the invitation of the Italian Government for an official visit.

Andrey Gromyko was seen off at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Arvid Pelshe, deputy foreign ministers of the USSR, other officials.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Italian Republic in the USSR G. Franketti Pardo was among those seeing off party.

Arrives in Rome

LD221452 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rome, January 22, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko came here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Italian Government. At Rome Campino Airport he was met by Foreign Minister of Italy Arnaldo Forlani, other officials.

Arrival Statement

LD221824 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rome, January 22, TASS--We have arrived in Rome on a friendly visit, said the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko at Rome's Campino Airport. He has arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the Italian Government.

"The aim of this visit is to contribute to a further deepening and development of relations between the Soviet Union and Italy both in the political and other areas.

"There are questions on which it is very useful to hold discussions with Italian statesmen. At issue are questions concerning the situation in Europe as well as the international situation in general. I would like to express the hope that the discussions to be held here, in Rome, proceed in a business-like, friendly atmosphere as has also the case earlier when statesmen of the Soviet Union and Italy met both in Rome and in Moscow," Andrey Gromyko said.

USSR-Italian Ties Assessed

LD222200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Correspondent Valeriy Prostakov's report from Rome]

[Text] Soviet ships moored at Italian ports are a common sight. Soviet cross-country vehicles--UAZ's [Urals Motor Vehicle Works]--can often be seen in the streets of Italian towns, particularly in the foothills.

Italian housewives who switch on the gas in their kitchens every morning do not give a second thought to the fact that their gas has been supplied along the trans-European gas pipeline from the Soviet Union.

One can quote many examples testifying to the stability and vital necessity, diversity and mutual benefit of relations between the USSR and Italy. However, it is even more important to stress that, in their development, these relations are rising qualitatively stage by stage.

Soviet-Italian economic relations, which began from a simple [word indistinct] exchange, have long since become large in scale and long term in nature. It is nothing new for the two countries to enter into contacts covering many years on a compensation basis. We are facing much broader horizons. An economic cooperation program is being worked out for the period until 1990.

Cultural relations are becoming more and more intensive. The sincere interest of the progressive Italian public in further developing relations with the Soviet Union and in strengthening their friendship with the Soviet people explain the great importance that Italians attach to the visit of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister.

Vincenzo Borghi, deputy of the Italian Paliament and chairman of the Soviet-Italian interparliamentary committee, said: [begin recording in Italian fading to Russian translation]:

I express the hope and wish that this visit will contribute to the further improvement of relations between our countries and at the same time to the implementation of joint Soviet-Italian activity on the international arena aimed at detente, strengthening of peace, and achieving positive solutions to international problems not yet resolved and that arouse serious concern among the world public. [end recording]

Moscow Comments on Meetings

LD230046 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Today marked the start of the official visit to Italy by Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs. Our commentator Nikolay Gratisianov writes in this connection:

Bilateral contacts at the foreign minister level have now become a commonplace practice in relations between the Soviet Union and other countries. This can be seen with particular clarity, taking the example of Europe, where neighborly relations, mutual interests and understanding, are strengthening year by year.

In the last few months alone, there have been meetings between Andrey Gromyko and the foreign ministers of Greece and Austria. Last week, the visit of Spanish Foreign Minister Oreja Aguirre came to an end. The results of meetings of this sort are suaully a further step forward in developing economic and technical cooperation, as well as expansion of cultural and other relations between the Soviet Union and the countries of Western Europe. This cooperation is implemented on the basis of a rigorous respect of all the principles laid down in the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

Increasingly often, bilateral contacts at the foreign minister level involve problems of political cooperation. Bilateral communiques and other documents express the parties' mutual interest in achieving detente on the European Continent. They stress the need to contribute to ending the arms race, reducing the military contraposition in central Europe, renouncing the use of force or the threat of force.

The consensus of these problems and the desire to contribute to their solution, serve as an important impulse toward the consolidation of stability in the European Continent, the establishment of relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and all states of the other social system, large or small.

The present visit to Italy by the Soviet minister of foreign affairs has the same objective.

Soviet-Italian cooperation in the economic and commercial fields has long since become reliable and stable. With regard to the political sphere, the Soviet Union and Italy, in an entire series of state documents, have declared themselves convinced that the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation between countries with differing social regimes, contributes to the consolidation of peace and security. The continuation of Soviet-Italian consultations opens up new possibilities for deepening bilateral relations, both in the interests of the two countries, and in the interests of the further improvement of the European climate.

SAKHAROV CITES WEHNER ARTICLE ON NEED FOR DISARMAMENT STEPS

DW222203 Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 22 Jan 79 DW

[Valentin Sakharov commentary on the subject "Armament Steps Are of Vital Importance"]

[Text] In the first issue of the journal DIE NEUE GESELLSCHAFT, SPD Bundestag spokesman Herbert Wehner advocates steps aimed at securing peace and mitigating the threat of war. The article springs from the conviction that there is no alternative to peace and it is extremely topical.

In the first place it cannot be overlooked that Wehner's article advocates the fundamental idea that disarmament enjoys foremost priority. This basic idea, deeply rooted in Soviet policy, is extremely important. Roughly DM750 billion are spent annually by industrial states for arms. If it is correct--and it is correct--that the war, for which these weapons are produced, is not allowed to occur, then this becomes a colossal squander. This is manifested most by the madness of the neutron bomb. In such a case further stockpiling of weapons becomes like dancing on a powder keg. Hence, what is needed is priority to disarmament.

In his article in the journal DIE NEUE GESELLSCHAFT Mr Wehner not only draws attention to the need for disarmament, but likewise turns his eyes to practical politics, and calls upon the Bundestag to deal intensively with disarmament. He stresses that the handling of the disarmament issue deserved the Bundestag's attention, which, as Mr Wehner said: "Must be attributed to subjects of vital importance." Consequently, the SPD spokesman calls for energetic action regarding disarmament on the part of the Bonn government.

Mr Wehner thereby poses a task of which the Bundestag and FRG Government cannot be relieved by anybody. The first opportunity for such energetic actions toward the disarmament issue surely will be offered by the forthcoming Bundestag debate on the federal budget for the current year in which expenditures will be approved. Another possibility is the Vietnna negotiations where the talks on the reduction of armament and troops in central Europe will shortly be resumed. What is needed for these negotiations is fresh impulses, and the FRG, which does not play last fiddle within NATO, has the chance to make its voice heard in NATO and to contribute to shifting the Vienna negotiations into a constructive stage.

Whener's article in the journal DIE NEUE GESELLSCHAFT appears to be significant also in another respect, namely in that it takes issue with the fabrication of a threat from the Warsaw Pact countries. He stresses, hinting at the plans of those within the CDU or the Bundeswehr generals addicted to the neutron weapon, that it was not in line with the Federal Republic's real situation to argue with the alleged need for additional weapons systems. This, Mr Wehner said, brings up the danger that the Federal Republic might be made the bearer of such additional weapons.

It is evident that the advocation of disarmament steps by the SPD spokesman complies with the security interests of the FRG as well as with the need for continuing detente in Europe. It is to be hoped that correct judgment will also be followed by deeds.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

'Long Road To Be Travelled'

LD221155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[A. Pavlov article: "Iran: The Threat of a Military Dictatorship"]

[Text] A qualitatively new element has emerged in the development of the complex situation in Iran. Under pressure from the powerful protest movement against the antipopular pro-U.S. regime, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has been obliged to leave the country. He has not abdicated or abandoned his claim to power. The shah has left behind regents who are ordered to save what, in his opinion, can still be saved of the monarchy and to prevent the people from deciding their own destiny and determing their own future.

That is why, while celebrating the shah's departure as an important success, Iranian opposition leaders are stressing that a definitive victory has not been achieved and that the highly complex, acute and urgent problems that have made Iran the focus of world attention are still far from resolved. "The main point is not the abdication of the Pahlavi dynasty," religious opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has stated, "but the elimination of foreign rule." According to K. Sanjabi, leader of the opposition National Front, "the shah's departure signifies the fulfillment of one of the people's first demands. But it should not make us forget the long road which still has to be travelled."

These statements reflect the intensity now assumed by the struggle over the cardinal problem of the Iranian crisis: the insuring of true sovereignty and independence for Iran, the protection of the people's interests and the democratization of the country's life. The people's anger is directed not only against the symbols of the past but also against the system that turned Iran into a private domain for foreign monopolies and an appendage of imperialist policy.

It was for precisely this reason--the attempt to turn Iran into an operations base for attaining the monopolies' regional and global military and political goals--that the national government of M. Mossadeq was overthrown 25 years ago. For the same purpose, armaments worth many billions of dollars have been sent to Iran in recent decades. Tens of thousands of U.S. military and other specialists have constantly been in that country training the army, creating punitive troops and intelligence organs and instructing the bureaucratic apparatus in measures which, taken together, were designed to make the system existing in Iran unshakable.

"We sent our worst stock to Iran," the New York POST admitted. "We gave the shah back his throne in order to keep Iran for the oil companies. We flooded it with CIA agents, trained its secret police, sold it arms for which it had no need and sent several thousand U.S. advisers there." Numerous U.S. bases were created in Iran from which espionage against the Soviet Union was conducted. Centers existed there to train personnel for a number of other reactionary regimes in the Near and Middle East in methods of suppressing democratic forces.

A country which was one of the richest in oil was a bountiful source of multibillion dollar profits for the U.S. oil monopolies. Through Iran the Americans pressure the other oil exporting countries, prompting them to keep prices to a minimum despite the recent catastrophic dollar inflation. Through Iran oil was supplied to the racist regimes in southern Africa. It was from there that oil flowed abundantly to Israel even when Tel Aviv was planning and conducting aggression against the Arab states.

We need not be surprised that the Iranian people's demands for democratic transformations were regarded in the United States as a challenge to U.S. interests in Iran. The United States closed its eyes to the mass repressions against peaceful Iranian citizens. Moreover, unarmed people and popular demonstrations were fired on, using U.S. weapons. The United States sent its own "specially experienced specialists" to the shah's entourage. It was precisely at their prompting that the shah chose Bakhtiar to replace General Azhari, whose iron hand proved unable to restore order in the country.

In the face of flagrant U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs, the patriotic movements of the people's masses in Iran added to their antimonarchist nature a clearly expressed opposition to U.S. imperialism. And the wave of protest is growing daily as new facts are constantly revealed attesting to U.S. aggressive circles' collusion with Iran's most reactionary forces and readiness to encourage and support a military coup in the country and the establishment of a military dictatorship in Iran to save their own privileges and personal interests. On this plane practical steps have also been taken: The United States has moved naval forces into the Persian Gulf and new consignments of arms and ammunition are arriving in Iran airlifted under the guise of "heating equipment."

The fact that a military "ambassador," General Huyser, has been operating for several weeks now in Tehran alongside U.S. Ambassador Sullivan is a further instance of direct interference in Iranian events. The U.S. press does not conceal that Huyser has been sent to instruct Iranian generals in how to combat popular demonstrations.

Political observers see some parallels between the way events are taking shape now and the coup in 1953. At that time, the shah also left the country temporarily in order not to get in the way, and later returned.

It is no accident under present-day conditions that, in a message to the people after the shah's departure, opposition leader Khomeyni warned that a plot originating far from Iran was being carried out by self-interested forces. The plotters are seeking a pretext for a military coup and for the establishment of a dictatorship and reprisals against the people. The facts show that Khomeyni's warning is substantially supported.

The foreign press notes that alarming reports are coming out of Iran. They attest that the shadow of a reactionary, proimperialist plot aimed at establishing a military dictatorship is looming over the country. They have in mind the power of the reactionary military fed by the U.S. military-industrial complex and trained by U.S. special intelligence services.

These forces are embarking on practical actions to implement the plan for an antipopular, military coup. The temptation to organize an antipopular plot with a view to establishing a dictatorship by the top military is all the greater because, as is well known, 25 years ago such a plot was realized by virtually the same reactionary forces as are hatching the present one.

No objective observer of the course of events in Iran can fail to see the danger threatening the Iranian people, their freedom and independence and their future and that they will become the object of the suffering, ordeals and bitterness that will inevitably follow if the experience of Chile is applied in Iran.

Information coming out of Iran attests that under these conditions Iran's true patriots, irrespective of their orientation, world view, religious or political affiliations, are naturally seeking to close ranks and to prevent the perfidious plans of internal reaction and its imperialist patrons from being implemented. Historical experience shows that in such situations a people's unity and cohesion and their true courage and heroism in the struggle for freedom, democracy and their motherland's national independence form an insurmountable obstacle to their enemies. Recent events have shown that the Iranian people have all these qualities.

The Soviet Union opposes any interference in Iran's internal affairs. The Iranian people, and they alone, can solve their internal problems. It is natural that the Soviet Union should closely follow events taking place in a country which we border directly. We are linked with Iran by traditions of firm friendship established by V.I. Lenin. There is no doubt that but for imperialist interference the Iranian people would long ago have found a way out of their country's present crisis and could have returned to peaceful, creative concerns.

U.S. Role in Iran

LD230010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[IZVESTIYA observer Vadim Ardatovskiy commentary: "On the Situation in Iran"]

[Text] The reports from Iran, where a struggle is on to insure the independence of the country and the democratization of its life, cannot fail to be striking because of the unusual numbers of demonstrators taking part in the popular demonstrations. Last Saturday, 2 million people came out into the streets of Tehran. On Friday, there were even more of them--about 4 million. In other words, virtually the entire population of Tehran came out into the streets. Marches on a similar scale, if taken in comparison with the size of the population, have occurred more than once in the other big cities.

There have been no exceptions. The histories of only a very few countries know examples of such broad unity among the people. Attempts to suppress this unity by the shah's Gestapo, SAVAK, did not weaken the strength of the movement--although they led to hundreds of human casualties.

Surprising discipline has also been shown in the strike movement. Strikes have paralyzed the oil and gas industry--the main industry--state institutions, universities and schools. At the moment, the extraction of oil for national needs has been resumed, in response to an appeal by the opposition, in order to avoid an energy and transport crisis. But oil is not being sent outside Iran. A substantial blow has thereby been dealt to the racist South African regime and Israel, for which Iran was the main source of oil. Japan, the United States and Western Europe have also begun to encounter considerable shortages.

A government does officially exist in Iran. It is led by Shahpur Bakhtiar. He describes himself as an opponent of the shah's court and a member of the opposition. But does he understand that when the shah proposed that he form a government it was part of a plan to use him to create the appearance of change? The Bakhtiar operation was not drawn up without the participation of the U.S. advisers in Iran and the brain centers in Washington. He was even allowed to pronounce in the Majlis beautiful words about democratizing the country, punishing extortionists and bribe-takers, disbanding the hated political police--SAVAK--and reexamining economic links with the Republic of South Africa and Tel Aviv.

The shah and the United States, in their Iranian gambit, decided to produce some losses among the opposition. Chess masters say in such cases that the losses are not correct and give no advantage. Being put into power by the shah, Bakhtiar could not count on his candidacy being accepted by the people. For the Iranians, everything that is linked with the shah's regime is identified with feudal despotism, American dominance and poverty. Moreover, the government program put forward by Bakhtiar does not touch the main demand of the popular masses--an improvement in the well-being of the working people. The unpopularity of the Bakhtiar government is evinced by the departure of 2 ministers and the resignation of 15 members of the lower house of the Iranian Parliament.

In recent years the world press has drawn around the shah the artificial halo of an enlightened monarch, the worker of an economic miracle who transformed Iran into a modern industrial power. In all of this only one thing was true: The oil-production industry was developed and a stream of petrodollars was flowing into Iran. But, unlike the experiences of such places as Kuwait or Libya where under similar circumstances there has been a very substantial rise in the population's standard of living, the Iranians did not notice their wealth. It floated past them. Here are some statistics: Iran has 34 million inhabitants; 54 percent of all families do not have a subsistence income and live at the poverty level; 28 percent of the population does not consume the necessary number of calories, that is, to put it simply, they are starving; the average life expectancy is just 38 years.

The modernization carried out by the shah's regime touched on only one area--arms. As is revealed by the press organ of the U.S. Department of Defense, the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL INTERNATIONAL, the shah spent $36 billion on modern military equipment. Another $11.5 billion-worth of orders in the United States remain uncompleted.

All the leaders of the U.S. military-industrial complex were represented in Iran: Boeing, Northrop, Lockheed, Bell Helicopter and other companies. But it was not only from the United States that the shah bought arms. He acquired 900 million pounds sterling-worth of them per year from Britain. In the volume of its arms purchases, little Iran, whose security was threatened by no one, occupied third place in the world. It is not difficult to imagine what panic is currently reigning in the camp of the arms traders, especially the U.S. military-industrial complex, in connection with the prospect of losing such a client. And if, for example, the American Lockheed company, even for the sake of relatively small commercial deals, bribed Japanese, Italian and Netherlands ministers and politicians, one can imagine to what expense the monopolies are prepared to go now in order to influence the development of events in Iran.

However, it would be a mistake to reduce Washington's interest in Iran to arms supplies, oil purchases and mass penetration of the country's economy. Iran is an important link in the global strategic system of U.S. imperialism. The United States gave it the role of gendarme and protector of the West's interests in the Persian Gulf region. Iran is close to the southern borders of the Soviet Union, and, as recent reports show, although there were no American bases in Iran, as such, the United States made free use of Iranian bases and deployed electronic espionage systems throughout Iran in order to monitor the Soviet Union. According to the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in 1976 there were 26,000 American military advisers working on military sites in Iran. It was expected that by 1980 their number would have doubled.

The American intelligence services have quarrelled among themselves over the events in Iran. The knights of the cloak and dagger on the one side, and the diplomats on the other, are blaming each other for incorrectly appraising the Iranian situation, and especially the strength of the shah's position.

Nevertheless, across the ocean they believe that, despite the mistakes made in the beginning, the game can still be saved and they are applying new versions one after another. However, the U.S. game in Iran differs from a chess match in that, as a last resort, the king may be sacrificed. This, in essence, is what was done. The shah left his empire, on leave or on vacation, for an unspecified time. The calculation is that the wave of popular disturbance will now abate because of his departure. In 1953, the trick of having the shah leave worked. In his absence a coup was organized and the bourgeois-democratic government of Mossadeq was overthrown. The shah returned to a pacified Tehran where the revolutionaries and democrats were shot or driven underground.

Now, too, as the French paper LE FIGARO says, the White House supposes that Iran will rapidly plunge into chaos and that it will then be possible to restore control with the aid of the military. The shah will have only to return in triumph in order to calm his troops and save the people, concludes LE FIGARO. Hope, as we can see, is being placed on a historical spiral with an almost precise repetition of its turns. But for this to happen it would be necessary for historical situations to repeat themselves almost exactly. And this is not the case.

At the time of Mossadeq there was no similar powerful and united popular movement with atleast two of the aims on which all Iranians are not united: the liquidation of the shah's regime and the destruction of U.S. dominance. Thus, final hopes are being placed on the reactionary, monarchist and pro-American upper echelon of the armed forces. This is what General Huyser, deputy commander of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, who has been in Iran recently, was engaged in. Who is he looking for in Iran? An Iranian Pinochet? A group of Iranian black colonels?

The Iranian Army would of course be a large force. Together with the police, according to the Western press, there are 700,000 men under arms in the country. They are armed, naturally, with the most modern weapons. But many questions still arise. Are all the officers filled with blind feelings of loyalty to the peacock throne, as the shah's throne has been called from time immemorial? And although there have been cases of the soldiers firing on peaceful demonstrations, more than 1,000 soldiers have deserted in these stormy days because they did not wish to take part in dispersing demonstrators. At the air base in Shahrokhi, hundreds of airmen refused to take part in exercises in which bombardments of towns were being practiced.

This is probably the appropriate moment to touch on one of the most important aspects of the opposition movement in Iran: its combination of political and religious elements. The majority of the country's population--85 to 90 percent--are Shi'ites, the second most important Islamic sect after the Sunnis. The Shi'ite priesthood, for all the specific character of its ideology, is in close contact with the people. These links have acquired particular significance in the absence of political democracy and party activity.

The Shi'ite mullas, ulema and ayatollahs, who are on the highest rung on the hierarchy of the priesthood, began to express their dissatisfaction with the absolutist regime of the shah a long time ago. Their interests were being harmed by the total power of the secret police and the lack of respect for religious authorities in the shah's entourage. The clergy regarded last year's abolition of the $80 million annual subsidy as a slap in the face by the shah's government. Their dissatisfaction was also aroused by the regime's pro-Western orientation. But many religious representatives sided with the opposition only because they saw the sufferings of the people, understood their aspirations and demands and were Iranian patriots and supporters of economic and political independence.

The Ayatollah Khomeyni, a long-standing fighter against the shah's power, is considered the spiritual head of the Iranian Muslims. For 15 years he has been living abroad in exile, and for the last 4 months he has been in Neauphle-le-Chateau, near Paris. Where I am is of no significance, says Khomeyni. I must be where I can serve the people. Khomeyni's headquarters, as an AFP correspondent has said, has recently become a place of pilgrimage for both Iranians and journalists.

On the walls of the villa which he is renting hangs an inscription: "The ayatollah has no mouthpiece." That is, no one is authorized to make statements on his behalf. And indeed, the grey-bearded, 78-year-old ayatollah personally dictates telephone messages to his supporters in Tehran and makes statements to the press. Khomeyni is the main figure in the popular antishah movement. This became clear long ago when events began to develop in strict accordance with the program announced from the Paris suburb. The Ayatollah Khomeyni said that the opposition would not agree to hold talks with any prime minister appointed by the shah. One can come across portraits of Khomeyni in every quarter of Tehran and at the head of every column of demonstrators. The opposition has already created a grassroots structure for running the country, in the form of workers, neighborhood and village committees which are now leading the strike movement and the holding of marches and demonstrations.

What is the program espoused by Khomeyni, who is expected to carry out decisive changes in Iran? For a long time he has made no secret of it: the total liquidation of the shah's regime, new parliamentary elections, nonparticipation in any military blocs and the liquidation of foreign domination. The Western monopolies will not be allowed to rapaciously exploit Iran's natural resources. The country will develop friendly relations with all states on the basis of mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. In the organization of domestic life the Ayatollah Khomeyni is guided by principles laid out in the Koran, and in the future Iran will be an Islamic republic.

Western propaganda, which has long underrated the influence of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, is now trying to correct its mistakes by its usual method of misinformation and fabrications. It is intimidating the democratic secular forces in Iran with the idea that Khomeyni will take the country back to the darkness of the Middle Ages. At the same time, work is being done among the fanatically-minded priesthood. The Ayatollah Khomeyni is allegedly too left-wing and is capable of letting procommunist genies out of the bottle.

Rumors have been circulated to the effect that if Khomeyni returns he will be physically exterminated by hired murderers. Meanwhile, both in Tehran and in Neauphle-le-Chateau it is said that the ayatollah's return is a question, if not of hours then of days, and the date of 26 January is being named. And the establishment of an Islamic republic, in the opinion of Mehdi Bazargan, one of Khomeyni's closest supporters, is a question of 2 or 3 weeks.

To agree with such forecasts or to make one's own short-term prediction is a risky business. One must not underestimate the threat of a military coup and the drowning of the popular movement in blood. One must not totally dismiss either the possibility of direct U.S. intervention, despite the fact that it would evoke the most serious international consequences.

The Soviet Union is an old friend and good neighbor of the Iranian people. Our country does not interfere in the internal affairs of Iran and demands that others cease their interference. No complicated political analyses are necessary in order to see that the Iranian people do not want to live as before. They have the right and possess the necessary strength to achieve changes and determine the fate of their homeland independently.

U.S. Interference

LD221324 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] The United States is hurriedly trying to find a solution to Iran's crisis--a solution that is completely compatible with Washington's designs for the country. According to news agency reports, the White House and State Department are now considering all the alternatives, including supporting the existing regime, flirting with the opposition or setting the scene for a military coup d'etat. They are asking Iran to maintain its friendly relations with the United States and continue delivering oil to the West. However, the most important point is that Iran should remain a fortress of stability in the Near East, as interpreted by the United States.

A U.S. State Department spokesman has said that the main objective of the U.S. administration now is to get Islamic opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, Bakhtiar, the army and other individuals to agree to restore order and maintain control over noncommunist forces. The spokesman also added that the possibility of a military coup d'etat cannot be ruled out.

The Washington POST writes: There is a strong possibility that the army might take over, but this depends on the alternatives and the timing used by the United States. The United States has not given up its imperialist claims over Iran, nor has it given up interfering in the internal affairs of Iran. Meanwhile, it is also counting on other countries of the region as well.

Considering U.S. plots in connection with events in Iran, the question of U.S. arms and espionage apparatus being set up near the Soviet border has once again arisen in Washington press circles. The electronic equipment and other instruments which, according to Defense Secretary Brown were set up in Iran to spy on the USSR are being hurriedly dismantled and transported to Turkey, where they will set up again.

The situation in Iran continues to remain extremely tense. The Sunday TELEGRAPH, writes: Relations between the Regency Council, formed by the shah, the Bakhtiar government, the army and the opposition are complex and unpredictable. A split has already been seen in the Regency Council. Tehrani, the Regency Council chairman, resigned yesterday. AFP, quoting Iranian sources, reported the resignation and pointed out that Tehrani had submitted his resignation to the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic opposition.

A strike has been called in the Tehran fighter helicopter maintenance plant. The strikers are demanding the expulsion of 1,500 American technicians and cancellation of all contracts with the U.S. war [as heard] department and other U.S. agencies.

In the Iranian Army, rebellion is gaining momentum. Quoting the Tehran press, UPI reports that nearly 4,000 Iranian Air Force officers have gone on a hunger strike and are demanding the expulsion of all American military advisers. They have also said that they would not support an attempt by the army command to stage a military coup d'etat.

It was announced yesterday that Deputy War Minister Moniri had resigned. There were no comments on the reason for his resignation.

Western View of Events

LD222104 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Commentary by unnamed TASS correspondent]

[Text] Until recently the Western mass media has applied a ready over-simplified pattern describing the events in Iran. According to it, an enlightened monarch has set out to pull Iran from feudalism straight into the 21st century, using a seemingly endless rain of petrodollars to turn Iran into Japan of the Near East. However, the shah was not understood by a motley coalition of Muslims and the so-called Marxist trouble-makers.

Such an interpretation of the events in Iran seems to be naive, to say the least, (?for) it ignores the objective social reasons underlying a gigantic outburst of popular indignation that has shaken the country like an earthquake. The torrent of petrodollars did not bring prosperity to Iran. Modernization has failed to save the Iranians from poverty and the shah, who posed as the leader of the white revolution imposed on the people from above, was nothing but a salesman of the country's wealth, a salesman who has opposed himself to virtually all classes of the Iranian society. By banning all political activity in the country, the shah has brought broad sections of the population to unite with the Shi'ite religious opposition. Reactionary circles in Iran and those United States quarters who are behind them have been and are still doing their utmost to split the opposition. This tactic and also a military take-over similar to that in Chile is still on the agenda.

Irrespective of the outcome of the events in Iran, it is obvious that Washington can no longer rely on the country as the chief guardian of American interests in the Persian Gulf area. The Carter administration has started working out a contingency plan with an eye to creating an unofficial military alliance in the area to replace Iran. The alliance might include Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. However, the crisis in Iran should give ample food for thought to those political leaders and regimes that are ready to set aside their national interests for the dubious privilege of taking part in a dirty and risky political game, a gamble in which they themselves often fall victim to the dubious privilege of taking part in a dirty and risky political game, a gamble in which they themselves often fall victim to the recklessness of their own shortsighted partners.

Tehrani Resignation, Revolutionary Council

LD221858 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Mr Tehrani, who was appointed chairman of the Regency Council by the shah, said on his arrival in Paris that he has resigned this post. He told an AFP correspondent that he has taken this decision because of the difficulties that have emerged in the work of the Regency Council. These difficulties are the result of massive demonstrations by the people of Tehran and other Iranian cities. Tehrani has come to Paris for talks with Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of [word indistinct] of the Muslims who lives in Paris.

According to observers, the fact that Tehrani has submitted his resignation to Khomeyni indicates that he has officially recognized Khomeyni as the representative of the effectively existing government. According to reports, it is expected that the presidents of the two houses of Iran's Parliament--namely the Majlis speaker and the Senate president--will come to Paris for talks with Ayatollah Khomeyni. The ayatollah has called on Majlis deputies to resign and so far 20 Majlis deputies have resigned their membership in the Iranian Parliament.

The religious leaders are concluding their preparations to set up an Islamic Revolutionary Council. Dr Sanjabi and Foruhar, the National Front leaders, have agreed to serve as members of this council, and have temporarily stepped down from the National Front leadership, for Ayatollah Khomeyni has asked that the Islamic Revolutionary Council not have a political feature.

SAVAK, 'Mercenary' Activity

LD222244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] According to the Iranian press, 50 people have been killed in the town of Meshgin Shahr in clashes between supporters and opponents of the antipopular pro-American regime. Over the past few days black murderers [chernosotenets], agents of the secret SAVAK police, army officers loyal to the shah and mercenaries recruited from among criminals have become more active in various towns. They are attacking those taking part in antishsh meetings and marches.

ATHERTON'S VISIT, U.S. MOVES IN MIDDLE EAST ASSESSED

LD222106 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary: "Washington Braces To Order the Formulation of the Separate Deal"]

[Text] Atherton, the special White House envoy to the Middle East, is continuing his visit to Israel. This is because the Israeli Government refuses to meet Cairo's wishes for a formal amendment to the draft Egyptian-Israeli treaty laid down in the United States. This is the view of observers who are following Atherton's talks with Israeli officials with considerable interest. This American diplomat was supposed to be in Egypt now, but he postponed his trip to Cairo for the third time because, as news agencies have reported, he does not want to go to the Egyptian capital emptyhanded.

For the time being, Washington is eagerly conducting speedy maneuvres in order to insure the formulation of the separate deal between Egypt and Israel as soon as possible. Events in Iran, as repeatedly pointed out by President Carter, make this matter an urgent necessity for the United States. On one hand, Washington wants to free itself from the worries entailed in the signing of a bilateral, that is, Egyptian-Israeli treaty so that it can concentrate on its efforts to maintain its shaky position in Iran. And, on the other hand, the United States want to quickly find an alternative to the Iranian pillar for its neocolonialist policies in the Middle East.

In this respect, Washington's interest is being directed more and more toward Saudi Arabia. The New York TIMES said that Senator Church called on the U.S. administration to ask Saudi Arabia for its full support for the signing of a treaty between Egypt and Israel. Senator Church stressed that, if Saudi Arabia wanted more U.S. aid because of the events in Iran, the United States is then entitled to ask it to support the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

In view of such declarations, the objective of the U.S. campaign becomes clear: It is designed to arouse Saudi Arabian fears by openly hinting to its leaders that the events in Iran can be repeated in their oil kingdom. And as part of this campaign it is also being hinted that the United States will be able to make use of the huge capital Riyadh possesses on the other side of the ocean as an instrument of pressure on Saudi Arabia and thereby oblige it to abandon its present policy which is in line with the Baghdad Arab summit conference.

Meanwhile, official Egyptian propaganda is taking part in this campaign. In order to persuade Riyadh, Cairo's official press has recently been resorting to similar pretexts by stressing that the separate treaty will secure peace between Egypt and Israel in the interest of the Arabs. This is, for instance, what the paper AL-AHRAM says.

But the reference here is quite in order because such pretexts will never convince any Arab with a sound mind. This is clearly expressed in numerous statements made by the leaders of various Arab states, which, to be fair to them, [words indistinct] the same positions regarding a [word indistinct] settlement in the Middle East.

IRAN SITUATION FORCING U.S. MOVE ON MIDEAST TALKS

LD221518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Israeli Cabinet today discussed a new U.S. plan for a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The United States has introduced amendments into the draft in order to speed up signing the treaty. Atherton, the special U.S. envoy, and Israeli officials discussed the amendments yesterday. After Israel, Atherton goes to Egypt.

Nikolay Khokhlov, foreign affairs commentator, comments in this connection that more than a few reams have been written in the West about the so called "spirit of Camp David." The signing of a spearate deal between Egypt and Israel was planned for 17 December 1978, and it was intended to endow this ceremony with some kind of historic and solemn character. Enemies yesterday but friends today, the president of Egypt and the Israeli prime minister were to meet and fraternize on a biblical site, Mount Sinai, not so much mutual friends as each individually the friend of the United States, we might add. Time altered the feigned optimism of the participants in the Camp David political deal. No signing of any agreement followed. Instead of the proposed reconciliation, Camp David introduced additional difficulties into the already extremely complex situation in the Middle East. Nor did the gamble that in the end some other countries in the arab world would join the agreement pay off. The opposite happened. Opposition to the spirit and letter of this separate deal among the leaders of the Arab nation grew incessantly, and Arab public opinion considers the abetment of the present Egyptian president to be a betrayal of the vital interests of the Arabs.

Under these circumstances, in the new year U.S. diplomacy decided once again to drag out into the light of day the idea of separate negotiations, for which purpose special envoy Alfred Atherton was sent to the Middle East. The present violent events in Iran are in no small measure responsible for Washington's haste. There can be no question of any supposedly honorable partnership on the part of the United States in the bargaining between As-Sadat and Begin. Israel has renounced its aggressive intentions--this is shown by the Israeli military clique's actions in relation to Lebanon, the setting up of more and more new settlements on the seized Arab territories and so forth. This is why the return to Camp David, in the situation that has arisen, may be compared to an attempt to erect a roof over a building without foundations.

AS-SADAT'S ALLEGATION OF SOVIET THREAT IN MIDEAST SCORED

ID221450 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 22 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes: Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has taken advantage of his stay in Khartoum to make hackneyed anti-Soviet statements, which he has often repeated recently. And there is no need to be an expert in stylistic analysis in order to understand with whose voice he was speaking. The slanderous inventions stating that "the Soviet Union is striving to destabilize the situation in the Near East and Africa" have been borrowed from the imperialist press.

And the conjectures about Moscow's "dark designs," which everyone familiar with Maoist phraseology is sick and tired of, have clearly been tossed to As-Sadat from Peking.

Why did As-Sadat have to appear in such a role? The answer is self-evident. The present policy of deals which is being conducted by the Egyptian president behind the backs of the Arabs is meeting with neither support nor understanding not only outside Egypt but also among Egyptians themselves. As-Sadat is in complete isolation in the Near East and throughout the progressive world. In these circumstances he has to seek friends and allies among the most reactionary forces of the West and East, paying for their support, in part, with statements that are pleasing to them.

Fear and helplessness lurk behind these unsubstantiated statements by As-Sadat, made immediately after his meetings with the shah of Iran in Aswan. The events in that country prompt the conclusion that a pro-American policy is not a panacea for all ills, that American arms do not postpone the moment of atonement for an antipopular policy...

Now, wasn't it the talks with the shah that put the Egyptian president into such an intense state of agitation?--the French newspaper L'HUMANITE reasonably conjectures, commenting on the inventions of the Egyptian president.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STATEMENT SCORES AS-SADAT POLICIES

LD221028 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 21, TASS--The policy of the present Egyptian leadership represents a departure from the course of the July revolution of 1952, from the progressive principles of President an-Nasir's government, says an address of the Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress to the Egyptian people and all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

It is said in the address, which was published here, that the policy of the As-Sadat regime infringes the country's sovereignty, leads up to Egypt's complete isolation in the international arena and to the betrayal of all-Arab interests and ignores the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Suppressing democratic liberties and resorting to fascist methods of violence, the address says, the present Egyptian regime is turning into a bloody tyranny hostile to the popular masses. This became especially obvious after the broad popular manifestations of January, 1977.

It is said in the address that the policy of As-Sadat's government helps Western monopolies to strengthen their positions in Egypt and makes the Egyptian economy fully dependent on capitalist countries. At the same time, parasitic elements are thriving in Egypt and the number of millionaires grows.

BEIRUT DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SHAH'S REGIME REPORTED

LD221714 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 22, TASS--A demonstration of solidarity with the Iranian people fighting the shah regime took place in the Lebanese capital.

The participants marched along the streets of Beirut carrying slogans calling for the establishment in Iran of a democratic regime in accord with the interests of the Iranian people.

ALGERIA'S YAHIAOUI SAYS ARMY WILL GUARANTEE REVOLUTION

LD221514 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Konstantin Andreyev commentary: "The Algerian People Will Not Deviate From Houari Boumediene's Teachings"]

[Excerpts] The Algerian people are enthusiastically preparing for the National Liberation Front's [FLN] Fourth Party Congress. The FLN congress is being held at an important time as far as the destiny of the Algerian revolution is concerned, since it is only recently that the Algerian people and all their loyal friends lost President Houari Boumediene.

The Algerian people, the FLN party and all the Algerian patriotic revolutionaries are approaching the congress with one heart and one aim. They want the coming congress to go down in the history of the Algerian revolution [words indistinct] underlining the faithfulness of the people and of the FLN to the late president's political legacy, namely the National Charter which cements the chosen path of socialism. To realize this aim, all the loyal forces of the Algerian people are now rallying around the principles of the National Charter, around the ideals of the socialist revolution and around the historic achievements of the Algerian peasants and all the workers of the country.

The enemies of the Algerian revolution are not unaware of the importance of the coming congress. Imperialism and local reaction are bombarding the Algerian people with rumors and are creating artificial difficulties in the country, trying to disturb the situation in the country and to deviate the country from the path of progressive changes. Statements by the Council of the Revolution, the demonstrations of the Algerian masses, the appeals by the Algerian General Labor Union and the resolutions of the recent conference of the National Union of the Algerian Youth firmly confront anybody who entertains the hope that the Algerian people will abandon the gains of the revolution. Speaking at the final session of the Algerian youth conference, Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Council of the Revolution and official in charge of the FLN party apparatus, said that the Algerian Army is the guarantee for the future development of the Algerian socialist revolution, and is the rock on which all reactionary and opportunist intrigues will be smashed. The reactionaries, with all of their kind, would do well to remember a currently popular slogan in Algeria: The people and the army are together; let us confront reaction.

The long friendship and the comprehensive and equal cooperation between our two countries and peoples are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. The cable from the Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on the death of President Boumediene said that the Algerian people can rest assured that the Soviet Union will always be their loyal and faithful friend.

MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTS ON WESTERN PLANS FOR CYPRUS

LD222120 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Nicosia correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] People who are following the developments in the Middle East and the Eastern Mediterranean have certainly noticed the suspicious activities of Western countries, first of all of the United States, in that region. More in this report from a Radio Moscow correspondent in Nicosia:

The events in Iran are undoubtedly the chief concern of the United States and other Western powers. These events threaten their political, economic and military interests. Faced with the broad national movement in Iran which might lead to serious consequences in the region as a whole, the Western powers are in a hurry to consolidate their positions in the neighboring countries. With this aim in view they are trying to press their own terms for solving old problems and crises in the Middle East, in Cyprus and in the relations between Greece and Turkey.

Of special danger to Cyprus is the notorious Anglo-American and Canadian plan. In Cyprus it is viewed as a plan for sealing the division of the island and for gradual liquidating of the country's integrity. Having failed in their attempt to impose this plan openly, the NATO powers are now trying to take advantage of the complicated situation in Cyprus and of the long suffering of the refugees deprived both of their homes and property, and also the still unsuccessful attempts to reach a political compromise between the two communities.

In these conditions the call of the democratic (?forces) to oppose the dangerous policy of the West acquires new importance. It becomes ever more essential to pool the efforts of the Greek and the Turkish communities to ensure a peaceful and just future for Cyprus, a future without foreign troops and bases and without outside interference in its affairs. Cyprus now needs extensive support from all democratic forces in the world. That is why the call is so important for international solidarity and for an international conference under the UN auspices capable of solving the crisis, including such aspects as a stop to the outside interference in the affairs of the republic, the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory and the provision of effective guarantees for its independence, sovereignty and unity.

TASS REPORTS TURKISH DEFENSE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

LD142129 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, January 14, TASS--Hasan Esat Isik, Turkish minister of national defence, resigned today. As the Ankara Radio reported, Neset Akmandor, senator from the ruling Republican People's Party, was appointed in his place. This is the second resignation in the Bulent Ecevit government in the period of the state of emergency imposed in a number of Turkey's vilayets. Irfan Ozaydinli who was minister of the interior had resigned his powers earlier.

RYABOV, ZAGLADIN MEET AKEL DELEGATION ON MOSCOW ARRIVAL

LD192212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL] led by Secretary General Papaioannou and Deputy Secretary General Fantis arrived in Moscow today. The delegation was met at the airport by Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

U.S. ENLISTING PRC AID IN IMPOSING RHODESIA SETTLEMENT

LD221657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 79 Morning Edition, p 4 LD

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin dispatch: "Beijing's [Peking's] Marked Card in Rhodesian Solitaire"]

[Text] Maputo--The more obvious the collapse of Smith's racist regime and the broader the sweep of the Zimbabwe people's national liberation movement, the more feverish become the efforts of international imperialist circles to replace national independence for this African state with a surrogate pseudo-settlement on a neocolonialist basis. Up to now this function has been completely in the charge of Britain and the United States, which have put forward a joint plan for "the solution of the Rhodesian crisis." However, it is clear that the circle of "interested persons" is by no means limited to the NATO tandem. Yet another party has been invited by the West to stab the struggling Zimbabwe people in the back...China.

According to a Washington report by a correspondent for the South African paper, the STAR, news recently leaked to the press there of secret talks in Beijing between Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, and the Chinese leadership on "ending the Rhodesian conflict." Details of the talks, the paper explains, were later confidentially reported to a number of senior advisors by congressmen whose memorandums became available to the press.

One such memorandum was written by J. Carbaugh, foreign affairs assistant to Senator J. Helms of North Carolina on the basis of a conversation with Z. Brzezinski's special assistant on Chinese affairs, M. Oksenberg, who accompanied his chief to China. It contains, as the STAR puts it, an "amazing story": It appears that the American guest asked his Chinese interlocutor for help in legalizing the so-called "internal settlement" in Salisbury.

It was about no more and no less than an attempt with the aid of Beijing to split the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and deprive it of its support from the African "frontline states," in particular Mozambique. The U.S. question was put in precisely such a point-blank way. They did not turn to Beijing by accident. Imperialist reaction values China's actions in Africa. It is enough to recall China's provocative role in relation to Angola and Ethiopia. And on this occasion, as is obvious from the memorandum, the American guests heard the full collection of standard Beijing propaganda statements on the Soviet and Cuban "threat" in Africa as well as the "USSR's desire to gain control over the natural resources of South Africa".

Obviously what we have here is a community of views! It is no accident that now that the United States and China have established diplomatic relations with each other, South African and Rhodesian racists have seen an opportunity for themselves here. Hence also stems the choice of the time for the publication of the content of Z. Brzezinski's talks in Beijing, which took place about a year ago. From this it is obvious that certain circles in the West would also like to use the China card in "Rhodesian solitaire".

However, attempts to decide the Zimbabwe people's fate behind their backs are doomed to failure. And the American-Chinese conspiracy in this question is merely yet another self-exposure by Africa's enemies. Its people are fully determined to see the cause of the continent's liberation from colonialism and racism through to a victorious end, despite any obstacles, conspiracies and intrigues by imperialists and their accomplices.

CAPITALISM HINDERING SOUTHERN AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE

LD180025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In Dar es Salaam, the latest session of the Organization of African Unity Liberation Committee is in progress. On the agenda is the stepping up of the struggle to eliminate the last hotbeds of colonialism and racism in southern Africa. The indigenous population of the Republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia, IZVESTIYA observer Nikolay Khokhlov notes, are intensifying the struggle for their rights. Southern Africa remains one of the most tense regions in the world. The point is that the new year of 1979 has inherited the very same problems of the preceding years, the resolution of which was often begun in the past, but without results.

Zimbabwe and Namibia should have begun the new year as independent, sovereign states. This has been stated many times by the head of the racialist Salisbury clique, Ian Smith. The very same thing has been said by the South Africa authorities with respect to Namibia. Moreover, UN resolutions were also committed to this, for as is known the international organization bears direct responsibility for the transfer of power in Namibia to the African majority.

But events in southern Africa are developing in another direction. They are marked by delays, all due to the imperialist powers. Under the cover of mediation in the settlement of problems, the Western countries are comprehensively intensifying the economic penetration of Zimbabwe, Namibia and especially South Africa.

According to reports in British newspapers, Britain's share is presently 60 percent of all the foreign capital investment in South Africa. U.S. business circles are also intensifying their positions in this country. One should note the increased activity of the Japanese monopolies, which is confirmed by the fact that Japan is now second to Britain in trade with the racist regime. Ships with ore travel from the Republic of South Africa to Japanese ports. More and more deals are being concluded, including the delivery of purified uranium.

Thus, the general course of the imperialist powers can be reduced to economic cooperation with the racist regimes in southern Africa, and to strengthening the economic potential of the oppressors of freedom. One is also put on one's guard by the latest reports in the bourgeois press about the fact that the so-called Western mediators, whose mission failed completely last year, now intend to invite Beijing [Peking] to settle the position in southern Africa. One can say quite definitively that such an alliance will lead to no good, and is only capable of exacerbating the already extremely tense situation in southern Africa.

The example of revolutionary Ethiopia, the establishment of an independent Angola and a number of other events in various parts of Africa are convincingly testify that the present Beijing leaders cause splits in the ranks of the liberation movements of Africa and are in the same camp as the secret and evident enemies of African freedom.

MERCENARIES IN RHODESIA PART OF NATO 'SECRET PLAN'

LD222114 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] An army of white mercenaries is being formed in Rhodesia. Combat units of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front have seized coded messages, maps, and other staff papers which contain information about the movements, stationing and strength of mercenary contingents. Now these details from our correspondent in the East African countries, reporting from Dar es Salaam:

Two combat task forces of the mercenaries are already active in Rhodesia. Some of their 15,000 soldiers and officers are stationed in camps near Salisbury, others have been sent to strongholds in the north and northeast of Rhodesia near the borders of Zambia and Mozambique. Special camps have also been set up to train the mercenaries for punitive and subversive operations.

Now where do those white mercenaries come from? Most of them are enlisted in the United States, Canada, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. Israel and the Chilean junta are also major suppliers of those forces. The recruiting is going on at secret posts under the control of Western intelligence services. The mercenaries get to Rhodesia via South Africa that maintains secret pathways across the Limpopo River. Reconnaissance data collected by the Patriotic Front indicates that Rhodesia's army of white mercenaries will soon have strength of about 25,000 men. Its backbone is formed of professional mercenaries with wide experience of fighting in Vietnam and the Congo. They are now in Rhodesia for operations aimed at exterminating the civilian population. Reports say this is part of a secret plan drawn up by the NATO headquarters and intelligence services. According to this plan all the resistance of the local population will be crushed under the formal pretext of protecting the whites. In plain words, this means all the supporters of the patriotic forces will be killed and a reign of mass terror will be set up to create conditions favorable for the establishment of a puppet regime feeding out of Rhodesia's [as heard] hand.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, WEST'S, PRC'S 'ATTACKS' VIEWED

LD181800 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA carries a report from its Delhi correspondent. Here is an account of the report:

While noting India's economic achievements the article points out that the country is still facing an acute unemployment problem, (?that) half of its population lives below the official subsistence level and that the agrarian reform has practically been shelved. At the same time the multinational corporations have stepped up attempts to secure a stand in the economic life of the country. The IZVESTIYA says the Indian Communist Party upholds in a consistent way the interests of broad sections of the population. The democratic public of India urges the Janata Party to make more efforts to fulfill its election promises of social and economic reforms. If it fails to do so, says the paper, it will not be able to resist pressure from the opposition.

Pro-Western and pro-Beijing [Peking] quarters have of late been attacking such fundamental concepts of India's economy as development planning, the establishment of the public sector and India's policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. These attempts are rejected by the democratic sections of the Indian public. People know too well that planning and a developed public sector contribute to the country's economic progress. People also know that India owes its high prestige on the international scene to its policy of nonalinement and cooperation with all countries on the principle of peaceful coexistence and also to its friendship with the Soviet Union.

But there is still no agreement on the future of relations with China, and especially on the planned visit to Beijing of Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee. Indian newspapers point out that some MP's question the desirability of this visit at a time when China is engaged in another round of the struggle for power within the top leadership.

It also remains to be seen what can be expected from the Sino-American rapprochement and what impact it will have on the situation in Asia and the Indian Ocean basin. A short while ago the Parliament once again turned to the problem of a Chinese military buildup in areas along the Indian border and to the problem of large Chinese arms supplies to Pakistan and Nepal.

AFGHAN MINISTER PRAISES TIES WITH USSR AT FRIENDSHIP RALLY

LD221515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Kabul, 14 January, TASS--A ceremonial Soviet-Afghan friendship rally has been held in the Afghan capital. Addressing the participants, Saleh Ziray, minister of agriculture and land reform, gave a high assessment of the development of friendly and neighborly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He pointed out the great importance of recent official friendly visit to the USSR by N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan.

After pointing out the 60-year history of friendship between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, the minister stressed that, since the triumph of the April revolution in Afghanistan and the establishment of a people's system, this friendship has reached a qualitatively new level and become stronger and more sincere.

DEMICHEV MEETS CUBA'S HART ON ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

LD220016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Moscow today. He heads a delegation to the Days of Cuban Culture in the USSR. He was met by Demichev, USSR minister of culture and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Demichev, Hart Hold Talks

LD222146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, today received a Cuban delegation headed by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the Republic of Cuba. The delegation is in our country in connection with the holding of a Cuban culture festival. During the talks, questions of the further development and intensification of Soviet-Cuban cooperation in the field of culture and art were discussed.

FUTURE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT NAMES CABINET, ANNOUNCES PROGRAM

LD201317 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Brasilia, January 20, TASS--Brazil's future President Joao Batista de Oliveira Figeiredo announced here the composition of his new cabinet, which is to take office on March 15 this year. Ramiro Saraiva Gerreiro was appointed foreign minister.

The future president stated in brief the government programme. He noted the complexity of the problems facing the government in the socio-economic and political fields. They are determined by the high level of inflation, big foreign debts and social inequality. J.Figeiredo declared for continuing political reforms directed in particular at ensuring civil rights. The future president stressed the striving to develop relations with all countries along the principles of non-interference and peaceful coexistence.

LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE RESULTS CITED

LD210027 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, January 20, TASS--Representatives of governments of 26 Latin American countries, members of the Latin American Economic System (LAES) declared for widening of commercial relations with socialist countries.

At a consultative conference of the LAES member-countries held in the Venezuelan capital they declared about the need to conclude long-term agreements and contracts with socialist countries so as to guarantee stability of commercial and other relations.

The participants in the conference pointed to the expediency of widening cooperation with countries of the socialist community in the sphere of industry, of forming mixed enterprises, conducting joint actions in markets of third countries, cooperation of enterprises, trading firms and companies of the state sector.

Representatives of governments of Latin American countries rejected the policy of industrialised capitalist states directed against qualitative development of industry of developing countries, criticised the (?policy) of protectionism conducted by Western countries, the policy which has a harmful effect on trade of Latin American and other developing countries with Western countries. Specific proposals about measures to be taken in answer to this policy were made.

The consultative conference worked out a common stand of countries of the region for the coming fifth session of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to be held next May in Manila.

STATESMEN SIGN HUMAN RIGHTS APPEAL TO DEMOCRATIC FORCES

LD200656 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, January 19, TASS--Statesmen, politicians, public and cultural figures of Latin American countries appealed to the progressive and democratic forces of the continent and the whole world to bend their efforts for achieving an end to the terror, arrest, persecutions and disappearance of people without trace. They came out for the release of all political prisoners, for respecting human rights, above all, the right to life.

In the appeal, published today in the paper TRIBUNA POPULAR, President Rodrigo Capazo of Costa Rico, the Cuban poet Niclas Guillen, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, the Nicaraguan poet and priest Ernesto Cardenal, President Aristides Royo of Panama, the first secretary of the Parguayan Communist Party CC Antonio Maidana, the archbishop Evaristo Arns of the Brazilian city Sao Paulo and a number of others, write that Latin America--the birthland of the hero liberators Bolivar, San Martin, O'Higgins, Artigas, Juarez, Marti and many other outstanding historical figures--continues to be a region where torture is used more than in any other part of the world.

Thousands of honest fighters for democracy and justice are languishing in prisons, disappear without trace. Terrorists or gangs supported by official authorities are on the rampage in a number of countries where human rights are violated, horrible outrages are rife, human dignity is insulted.

All this, the document says, urgently requires the strengthening of Latin American solidarity with those who are fighting and suffering for their involvement in this struggle.

Joint efforts are needed by all people, irrespective of their political views and religious beliefs. No honest person can remain indifferent to the persecutions, arrests, and tortures on the continent, to the fact that political prisoners are languishing in jails.

PRESS REPORTS PERSONNEL CHANGES IN TURKMENISTAN

Ashkhabad Gorkom

LD191623 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] Ashkhabad, 3 January, TURKMENINFORM--The 31st gorkom conference has been held here. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was unanimously elected honorary Presidium by its participants.

A.A. Durdyyev, candidate member of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Bureau and gorkom first secretary, delivered a report "On the Work of Ashkhabad Gorkom and the Tasks of the City Party Organization in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and the Instructions Issued by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in His Speech at That Plenum." M.G. Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

The conference adopted a detailed resolution.

Participating in the work of the conference were P.A. Annaorazov, Ch.S. Karryyev, N.V. Makarkin, M.M. Mollayeva, V.M. Pereudin, M.G. Shmidt, B.Ya. Yazkuliyev, Ya.P. Kiselev and M.A. Charyyev, members and candidate members of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Bureau.

The conference adopted the new composition of the gorkom and the Auditing Commission.

At an organizational gorkom plenum A.A. Durdyyev was elected first secretary of Ashkhabad Gorkom, V.F. Pakhomov second secretary and M.G. Orazova secretary.

Maryyskiy Obkom

LD181323 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Mary, TURKMENINFORM--A routine obkom plenum has been held here. An organizational question was examined. V.S. Ovcharenko was released from his duties as Bureau member and second secretary of the obkom in connection with his transfer to other work. V.M. Pereudin, second secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

PRESS REPORTS PERSONNEL CHANGES IN MOLDAVIA

CP Central Committee Plenum

LD191017 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum took place in Kishinev 26 December. [paragraph continues]

The first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, and representatives of republic ministries and departments who are not members of the Central Committee were invited to the plenum.

The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks arising from its decisions and from the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A report on this question was delivered by Comrade I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

The plenum also heard a report by Comrade I.G. Ustiyan, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Moldavia and the Republic's State Budget for 1979."

The following spoke in the debate on the questions discussed: Comrades V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of Kishinev Gorkom; G.S. Chokoy, first secretary of Faleshtiskiy Raykom; G.M. Zhitnyuk, Moldavian minister of light industry; V.S. Melnik, first secretary of Novoanenskiy Raykom; V.D. Stelya, fitter at the Beltsy V.I. Lenin Production Association; N.D. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers; I.I. Arnaut, first secretary of Chadyr-Lungskiy Raykom; V.G. Sinev, chairman of Tiraspol Gorispolkom; D.I. Ivashchuk, chairman of the Moldplodoovoshchprom Agriarian-Industrial Association; V.P. Karpov, chief of the Moldavian Council of Ministers Main Administration of Power and Electrification; I.P. Morar, pattern maker at the Kishinev tractor plant foundry shop; V.G. Parfenov, chairman of the Moldavian Gossnab; A.A. Zhuchenko, president of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences; and V.I. Akinfiyev, Moldavian minister of construction materials industry.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the questions discussed.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum appointed Comrade F.M. Solomko chief of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Industry and Transport Department, releasing Comrade P.I. Shapu from that post in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum appointed Comrade K.A. Melnik chief of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Light, Industry, Trade and Consumer Services Department, releasing Comrade N.P. Kiriyak from that post in connection with his departure to study.

Taking part in the work of the plenum was Comrade N.N. Kovalenko, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department.

The plenum finished work.

MEDIA REPORTS PERSONNEL CHANGES IN LENINGRAD

Gorkom Plenum

LD191625 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] LENTASS--A plenum of the Leningrad Gorkom, elected at the 22d conference of the Leningrad city party organization, took place yesterday.

At the plenum, Yu.F. Solovyev was elected first secretary of Leningrad Gorkom. V.M. Nikoforov was elected second secretary and T.I. Zhdanova, V.M. Kapustin and V.I. Pimenov were elected Gorkom secretaries.

G.V. Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and members of the Leningradskiy Obkom Bureau participated in the work of the Leningrad Gorkom plenum.

V.P. Valuyev, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, participated in the plenum's work.

A sitting of the Leningrad city party organization's Auditing Commission took place. Ye.Ya. Kraskovskiy was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission.

Romanov Reelected

LD202244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] "Today the conference of the Leningradskiy Obkom completed its work. Tasks were discussed pertaining to the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum. Leningraders are to plan and manufacture hundreds of types of new machines, apparatus and instruments in the fourth year of the 5-year plan, as well as 3,000 new types of articles in popular demand. Delegates discussed the scale of socialist competition--350,000 workers decided to fulfill the fourth year plan by the second anniversary of the USSR Constitution. By this date industry will have reached the labor productivity growth rate planned for the end of the year.

"A plenum was held today of the newly elected obkom. Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, OPSU Central Committee Politburo member, has been elected first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom."

TATARSKAYA OBLAST VIEWS ECONOMIC, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD191029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 78 p 2 LD

[Special correspondents M. Poltoranin and R. Sabirov report: "Reserves of Organization"]

[Excerpts] Kazan--The success of the construction workers and operators of the Kama truck plant is a good reference point in the work of all Tataria's labor collectives. Many enterprises are reckoning up their above-plan output. Yet another labor victory has been won in the republic recently: The Kama has been damned and the installation of the first unit of the Nizhnekamsk GES has begun.

These and other achievements were mentioned at the Tatarskaya Oblast party conference held 21 December. F.A. Tabeyev, first secretary of Tatarskiy Obkom, who delivered the report, and the delegates who spoke in the debate analyzed in detail the way in which the decisions of the 25th party congress and the Central Committee November (1978) Plenum as well as the directions set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the plenum are being fulfilled.

R.K. Belyayev, first secretary of Naberezhnyye Chelny Gorkom; K.M. Alchikov, leader of a team of carpenters and concreters in the Kamgesenergostroy Association; L.B. Vasilyev, general director of the Kama truck plant production association; and others cited convincing instances of everyday concern for high organization producing high results, while failure awaits anyone who forgets this.

Take capital construction, for instance. Party committees' great organizational work has helped to develop success in a very difficult direction: Uncompleted construction has decreased from R2.8 billion to R1.8 billion. But exactingness toward construction trust leaders has relaxed in another direction and once again the result is obvious: There was a R500-million shortfall in the assimilation of investments.

The delegates analyzed with interest the problems of developing transport and communications and of a careful attitude toward material and natural resources. R.T. Bulgakov, general director of the Tatneft Production Association, spoke from the conference rostrum of ways to further boost an extremely important sector of the republic's national economy--the oil industry. Tataria's oil-men are working well. They have coped ahead of schedule with the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan in terms of all indicators and they have dispatched for refining 860,000 tons of liquid fuel and 22 million cubic meters of byproduct gas above the control figures. But the raw material extractors can and must work still better.

Many complaints of miscalculations and sluggishness in the solution of a number of problems were leveled at the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machinebuilding.

The delegates spoke with great concern of the urgent tasks of agriculture's development. It was noted that these questions have been repeatedly discussed at obkom plenums and party-economic aktiv meetings. As a result of the state's constant concern for the sector's development, the material and technical base of kilkhozes and sovkhozes has strengthened. However, output has increased only 10 percent.

For 3 years now kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been failing to cope with the plan for delivering grain, potatoes and vegetables to the state. The return on capital investments in livestock-raising is low. The appearance of giant petrochemical and motor vehicle manufacturing plants and the rapid development of cities and workers settlements necessitate greater concern for creating a broad network of suburban farms. A network of such farms is already in operation around Kazan, Naberezhnyye Chelny, Nizhnekamsk and Almetyevsk; however, there is still not enough. It is also important to strive to insure skillful land use on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For this it is necessary to intensify the dissemination of leading experience--something of which D.S. Davletshina, first secretary of Laishevskiy Raykom; K.G. Gafiyatov, chairman of the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Manzelinskiy Rayon; and others spoke at the conference.

Great attention was paid to improving party organizational work and its style and methods. The discussion centered around further improving the selection and placement of cadres and intensifying the checking of the implementation of adopted decisions. In the period under review the obkom Bureau and Secretariat adopted a number of good resolutions on important problems; however, not all of them were totally fulfilled. It was noted that the obkom fails to keep adequate watch on the everyday life of raykoms and gorkoms, does not always rely on the primary party organizations and displays little concern for enhancing their role in solving the tasks facing collectives.

"I cannot remember any instance where the personnel of the obkom sectorial sections have visited the rayon together with economic leaders and talked candidly with primary party organization secretaries about urgent questions," said A.B. Bagautdinov, first secretary of Aznakayevskiy Raykom.

The conference examined the state of ideological work considering the high demands of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum. There was talk of enhancing its effectiveness, of ways of molding an active life stance in communists and all working people and of educating people in labor collectives. Much remains to be done by the republic's creative unions, VUZes and the mass propaganda and news media. Today, the delegates said, it is particularly important to organize profound elucidation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committe November Plenum and the 10th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in order to fulfill successfully what has been planned.

The conference adopted a detailed resolution envisaging the steady improvement of discipline and organization in every sector of work, the further improvement of party leadership of the economy and culture and the strengthening of the mobilizing role of primary party organizations. On behalf of the communists and all the working people of the republic, the delegates assured our party's Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself that the tasks set by the party will be fulfilled.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the conference and delivered a speech.

F.A. Tabeyev was elected Tatarskiy Obkom first secretary at an obkom organizational plenum.

BRIEFS

KUSTANAYSKIY OBKOM COMPOSITION--An oblast party conference in Kustanay recently examined a report by the obkom on the tasks of the oblast party organization to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress, the November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the instructions set forth at the plenum by Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. At an organizational obkom plenum following the conference Borodin was reelected obkom first secretary, (Yemelyanov) was elected second secretary, and (Batov, Mashutov and Matveyev) secretaries. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 17 Jan 79 AU]

YOUNG WRITERS CONFERENCE--Choice representatives of young Ukrainian men of letters have gathered at a republic-level conference that opened in Kiev on 16 January. The conference was inaugurated by Zabrebelnyy, Board first secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union. Korniyenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, addressed a greetings speech to the conference participants. Tasks confronting young writers were examined in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 18th Komsomol Congress in a report by Levada, Board secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union and chairman of the Commission for Work Among Young Men of Letters. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU]

MEDICAL AID FUNDS--Moscow, January 18, TASS--The USSR has spent over 8,000 million roubles on free medical aid in 1978. The money was used for the upkeep of medical institutions, for building new ones, and for training medical personnel. Large state subsidies make it possible to improve medical services steadily, especially in the countryside where they are now nearly up to urban standards. A third of all the doctors in the world work in the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD]

PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON SPRING AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD221507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Prepare and Carry Out Spring Fieldwork in 1979."

For the purpose of prompt and high-standard implementation of 1979 spring fieldwork, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for Production and Technical Supplies for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republics, councils of ministers, local Soviet ispolkoms, local agricultural organs and farm leaders to insure that 1979 fieldwork on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises is carried out to a high agrotechnical standard, for which it is necessary to:

Pay particular attention to preparing and bringing up to a high field standard seed and planting stock and to providing full supplies of them to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises;

Insure effective utilization of organic and mineral fertilizers and the implementation of all agrotechnical measures in tending winter crops;

Complete on all farms preparation of the tractor pool for spring fieldwork no later than 2 weeks before it begins and pay particular attention to the quality of vehicle repairs;

Organize immediate repair work on vehicles for procuring fodder and grain-harvesting and other harvesting equipment. To this end it is necessary to insure the full utilization of repair workshop capacities on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and enterprises of the USSR State Committee for Production and Technical Supplies for Agriculture by organizing their work in two shifts. If necessary, workers should be enlisted from industrial enterprises to help in repair work;

Provide farms with enough machine operator cadres for two-shift working by machinery and tractor units, improve their skills and extensively develop socialist competition among agricultural machine operators for maximum labor productivity and maximum utilization of machines' technical potential;

Insure the requisite organization of public catering, cultural and consumer and medical services on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises during spring fieldwork.

In the first 6 months of 1979 the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding, the Ministry of Machinebuilding for Livestock-Raising and Fodder Production, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Highway and Municipal Machinebuilding and other ministries and departments must supply agriculture with the requisite mix of agricultural machinery and tractor trailers as well as spare parts for tractors, trucks, soil-cultivation and sowing machinery, earth-moving and construction equipment, electrical equipment for tractors and trucks, sprocket chains, industrial rubber articles and roller bearings on schedule, on the basis of funds allocated for 1979. Special attention is drawn to the needs for smooth supplies of spare parts for republics, krays and oblasts.

By agreement with the Ministry of Railways and with union republic councils of ministers and depending on the prevailing conditions, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for Production and Technical Supplies for Agriculture are permitted to alter tractor, agricultural machinery, spare parts and mineral fertilizer delivery schedules for individual republics, in February-May 1979 for deliveries intended to be paid for out of funds allocated for the first 6 months of the current year.

Extra agricultural machinery, equipment, spare parts, tires, batteries, certain additional materials and chemical plant protection agents are allocated for the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The USSR State Committee for Production and Technical Supplies for Agriculture is instructed to distribute them among consumers by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of the Food Industry.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR State Committee for Production and Technical Supplies for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and their local organs are instructed to adopt immediate measures to step up the delivery of fuel and lubricants to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises in quantities to insure the constant operation of the machinery and tractor pool during the spring field-work period, to eliminate shortcomings in the recording, storage and expenditure of petroleum products, and to formulate and implement measures to insure the safekeeping of fuel and lubricants and to insure that there is no overconsumption.

The USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemicals Industry, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Instrument Building Industry and other ministries are to deliver at preferential rates, out of the funds for the first 6 months of 1979, metal cutting lathes, instruments, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, metal articles, calcium carbide, paint and varnish, pipes, slate and roofing materials, builders' glass and cement to agriculture and the water resources sector and also to enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction. It is necessary to insure the priority delivery of all the polyethylene film allocated for 1979 to agriculture and the water resources sector (regardless of the level of fulfillment of the polythylene production plan.)

The USSR Gossnab and appropriate ministries are instructed to deliver on a priority basis in 1979, and on the basis of allocated funds, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, pipes, materials, billets and batching articles (regardless of the fulfillment of production plans) to enterprises producing tractors, trucks, trailers, earth-moving equipment, agricultural machinery and spare parts, including output manufactured in accordance with additional targets set by this resolution.

The USSR Gossnab and the Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry must insure deliveries to agriculture in 1979, at preferential rates, or truck batteries allocated in accordance with funds for the first 6 months.

The USSR Ministry of the Forestry and Wood-Processing Supplies for Agriculture have the job of manufacturing and delivering wooden crate kits for packing vegetables and potatoes to procurement and trade organizations before 1 October 1979.

The Ministry of Railways is to insure the supply of freightcars and shipment of kits in accordance with freight demands.

The ministry of the Machine Tool and Instrument Building Industry must manufacture and deliver to enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding automatic flow lines, special machine tools and other equipment to increase production of spare parts and articles for tractors, trucks and agricultural machinery.

The 21 April 1971 USSR Council of Ministers resolution No 231 on recruiting tractor drivers and machine operators from industrial, transport and other enterprises, institutions and organizations for spring fieldwork in RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes will continue to apply in 1979 and will now also apply to other union republics.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Affairs is instructed to explain wage rates to tractor drivers and machine operators enlisted for spring fieldwork onkolkhozes and sovkhozes on the terms which operated in 1978.

As an exception, the USSR Gosbank is permitted to grant short-term credit, through November 1979, to individualkolkhozes and sovkhozes (regardless of departmental jurisdiction), poultry farms, pedigree stock and stud farms, agricultural educational production and experimental production farms, rayon and interrayon associations (branches) and stores and selkhoztekhnika bases experiencing financial difficulties in paying for spare parts and materials necessary for repair needs, for work on the repair and servicing of the machinery and tractor pool and trucks and mechanized agricultural and transport operations carried out by selkhoztekhnika organizations, for the cost of petroleum products and fodder, expenditure connected with exchange of seeds (including their transportation), the cost of seeds allocated by the state and mineral fertilizers, herbicides and toxic chemicals, to purchase young cattle and also to pay for kolkhoz members' labor. In accordance with the short-term credit plan the USSR Gosbank is permitted, as an exception, to grant individual sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and selkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations short-term credit in 1979 for expenditure on the construction and modernization of machine yards, open-air tractor and truck pools and also servicing stations and centers and agricultural equipment assembly shops in excess of the volume of capital investments established for 1979 and in proportion to the volume of local material and technical resources exploited.

It is proposed that the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet insure the top-priority (in accordance with the plan) supply of freightcars, ships, and containers in 1979 for the loading of machinery, equipment, seed, spare parts, tires, rolled metal, timber and construction materials, petroleum products, building structures, mineral fertilizers and other materials essential for preparing and conducting spring fieldwork; establish control over the passage along railroads and waterways of trains and ships carrying freight destined for agriculture and for the building of irrigation and drainage systems and installations.

The USSR Gossnab, union republic of councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments must insure the sale in 1979 to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations of above-norm materials, spare parts, means of transport, machine tools and other equipment essential to agriculture which are not being utilized at enterprises and building sites.

It is proposed that union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, the USSR State Committee for Production and Technical Supplies for Agriculture, and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture take immediate steps to accelerate the removal from railroad stations of all freight destined for selkhoztekhnika associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR State Committee for Production and Technical Supplies for Agriculture are instructed to insure the economical use of physical resources earmarked for use in agriculture and the water resources sphere for 1979.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, and the party organizations of industrial enterprises are instructed to organize on patronage lines the rendering of assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the repair of equipment.

The USSR People's Control Committee is entrusted with the task of monitoring the fulfillment of the targets envisaged in this resolution.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution also defines other measures aimed at successfully conducting the spring fieldwork.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, soviet, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and industrial and transport organizations, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums, will make every effort to successfully fulfill the tasks for the further development of agriculture in 1979 and will take all steps to insure that spring fieldwork is performed to a high agrotechnical standard.